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Belgium 360 Bfrs Belgium 360 Bfrs
Canada 1,000 Cdn. Cdn. 1,000 Cdn.
France 100 Ffrs France 100 Ffrs
Germany 1,000 Mks Germany 1,000 Mks
Italy 1,000 Lit Italy 1,000 Lit
Japan 100 Yen Japan 100 Yen
Netherlands 1,000 Gld Netherlands 1,000 Gld
Norway 1,000 Kr. Norway 1,000 Kr.
Portugal 200 Esc Portugal 200 Esc
Spain 166 Ptas Spain 166 Ptas
Sweden 1,000 Kron. Sweden 1,000 Kron.
Switzerland 1,000 Sfr Switzerland 1,000 Sfr
U.S. 1.00 U.S. 1.00 U.S. 1.00 U.S.
U.K. 1.00 Pounds U.K. 1.00 Pounds
West Germany 1,000 Mks West Germany 1,000 Mks
Yugoslavia 1,000 Dina. Yugoslavia 1,000 Dina.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Columbia Back Safely After Delay In Landing

Technical Failures Force Shuttle to Use Back-Up Systems

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — After a temporary delay, the space shuttle Columbia landed safely on Thursday night at Kennedy Space Center.

Like the 10-day science mission before it, which had numerous near-failures but finally ended as a success for the billion-dollar European-designed and built Space Shuttle Challenger, the shuttle landed on its scheduled day.

Engineers and computer specialists spent hours simulating the possible ways the instruments might have failed and could come to no final conclusion by landing time.

But they did determine that the cause originally suspected — a too-powerful thrusting firing — was not at fault.

Though one computer and one navigational device remained down, the thrusters were fired several times in orbit while the backup machines were running and no problems appeared.

The ship's safe landing with its six crew members came after about 10 anxious hours during which ground teams raced to diagnose the failures and work out new computer and hardware arrays.

The flight still had a large margin of safety, since there were several backup systems behind those that failed.

If the problem had developed into a crisis in which the thrusters could not be used properly, the astronauts would have had two days left in space before shortages would have begun.

The crew could carry on for some time beyond that in the "powered-down" mode like that used aboard Apollo 13 when that moon mission had to be aborted.

There are five IBM computers on board the shuttle, any one of which can guide and land the craft.

Without knowing the cause of the original failure, NASA for a time was unwilling to fire the thrusters again and risk further problems with the computers, since thrusters firing, and at least one computer are essential to a safe re-entry into Earth's atmosphere.

Byron K. Lichtenberg, payload specialist aboard the space shuttle Columbia, turns off its European cargo, Spacelab.



A woman and two children pass an Italian soldier from the Lebanon peacekeeping force.

U.S., Allies Agree to Stay in Lebanon To Back Moves Toward Reconciliation

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The United States and its three allies in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon said Thursday that they would remain indefinitely to press for a broadly based Lebanese government and the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces.

After a one-hour meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, France's foreign minister, Claude Chirac, said it would be "completely irresponsible" for the British, French, Italian and U.S. troops in the multinational force to pull out now or cut back their role.

"We do not want to give the impression that we would abandon the Lebanese," he said.

A participant in the talks said that the British and Italians, under growing criticism in their countries, were more "skittish" than the U.S. and French, but all four countries agreed to stay.

The U.S. plan is based on a two-step approach. Mr. Gemayel is to make a major effort at national reconciliation, either through renewed discussions with other Lebanese factions in Geneva where talks started early last month or in Beirut itself.

The Israelis and Americans are to demonstrate strong support for the Gemayel government to discourage Syria from thinking it can intimidate the Beirut authorities.

agreed that chances for a settlement in Lebanon would be decreased if the multinational force drastically changed its role.

A U.S. official said the four nations "emphasized that the mission of the MNF is one of peace and of improving stability and to establish

Marines destroy a position in a Shiite district of Beirut. Page 2.

conditions under which Lebanon can recover its full independence and integrity. And they agreed that the main two priorities are national reconciliation in Lebanon and withdrawal of foreign forces. And obviously all four countries will do all in their power to promote this."

France, Italy and the United States each have about 2,000 soldiers in the force and Britain has 100.

Asked what the European participants thought of the U.S. air raids Sunday on Syrian positions, a British official said: "We all accept that all four MNF members have to reserve the right of self-defense and that all four have the common aim of de-escalating violence rather than of contributing to it."

Mr. Shultz told his colleagues that President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon had assured President Ronald Reagan that he would make a substantial effort to widen his government to include opposition leaders, and would seek to expand the areas of Lebanon under Lebanese control.

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Chief among these, one high-ranking official said, was the Argentine claim to the Falkland Islands, or Malvinas, which has been stalled since the end of last year's conflict with Britain by the refusal of the British government to reopen negotiations.

"What impedes us in the nuclear field is the question of the Malvinas," said the official, who spoke on condition he not be named.

"With the Malvinas question unresolved, we don't have freedom of action on anything else. It distorts all of our foreign policies."

This view of the Falklands as a determinant factor in Argentina's foreign relations is expected to be presented by Mr. Alfonsín to U.S. Vice President George Bush in a meeting on Saturday, Radical Party leaders said. Mr. Bush is scheduled to arrive in Buenos Aires on Friday evening to attend Mr. Alfonsín's inauguration, and party leaders said they regard the meeting as important in laying the groundwork for relations between the Reagan administration and the new government.

If the Falklands issue were advanced through the establishment of negotiations with U.S. assistance, the senior official said, "I think the nuclear question could be settled very easily. We would simply establish safeguards." The official also said that Argentina might be willing to ratify the Tlatelolco Treaty, which bans nuclear weapons from Latin America and requires international inspections of all nuclear facilities.

In the past, Argentina has refused to ratify either the 1967 Tlatelolco Treaty or the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, also signed in 1967, on the grounds that international safeguards required in the accord constitute interference by established nuclear powers.

Argentina's two operating nuclear power plants are subject to safeguards because they were constructed with foreign help. Other installations, including the uranium enrichment facility and a plant under construction for reprocessing nuclear fuel to produce plutonium, have been withheld from these controls, however.

U.S. May Resume Arms Aid
The State Department, citing "significant progress" in Argentina's human rights situation, announced Thursday that the country had met congressional requirements for a resumption of U.S. military assistance, the Associated Press reported.

Legislation passed under the Carter administration barred such aid to Argentina unless the State Department was able to certify an improvement in human rights performance and in other areas.

The State Department said the United States would take into account its desire to maintain a power balance in considering any requests for arms from Argentina.

Argentina Said to Tie N-Policy to Falklands

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Top policy-making authorities of the incoming government of Raúl Alfonsín have linked Argentina's potential acceptance of international safeguards on its nuclear facilities to assistance by the United States and other Western countries regarding its claim to the Falkland Islands, according to sources here.

The United States announced Thursday it was prepared to resume military aid to Argentina. The Associated Press reported from Washington. The State Department cited progress in the country's human rights situation.

Mr. Alfonsín's center-left Radical Party government, scheduled to be inaugurated Saturday, took a step toward satisfying criticism of Argentina's nuclear program this week by announcing that a special advisory commission would be established to prepare a law codifying nuclear objectives. The law would reorganize the nation's National Commission on Atomic Energy, long dominated by the Argentine Navy, and place its activities under control of the new Congress.

The incoming foreign minister, Dante Caputo, who will formally head the advisory commission, said in a statement Monday that the law would be designed to ensure "the most close and strict control" of the nuclear program so that it is directed to "exclusively peaceful ends in the use of atomic energy."

Radical Party leaders also say privately that the new government might be willing to satisfy appeals by the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency that Argentina allow international inspections and other safeguards of all of its nuclear facilities, including a plant for the enrichment of uranium.

However, top foreign policy officials said that the new administration does not believe it will have the internal political leverage to change Argentina's long-standing policy of independence in nuclear development unless it is seen to be winning concessions from Western governments on other issues.

Chief among these, one high-ranking official said, was the Argentine claim to the Falkland Islands, or Malvinas, which has been stalled since the end of last year's conflict with Britain by the refusal of the British government to reopen negotiations.

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Dante Caputo

U.S. Aides Say Andropov Is Back at Work

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say that Western diplomats have spotted Yuri V. Andropov being driven to work in the Kremlin after an absence since mid-August.

The Soviet leader's limousine and security convoy were first observed going into the Kremlin one afternoon in the middle of last week, the officials said Wednesday.

On Monday and Tuesday, they said, Mr. Andropov's convoy was again seen going in the mornings from his apartment to the Kremlin through the Borovitsky Gate and returning home in late afternoon. Mr. Andropov was also personally identified as being in the Kremlin.

The United States has taken Mr. Andropov's reappearance as evidence that he has recovered sufficiently from ill health to attend a Central Committee meeting expected on Dec. 26 and a session of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, starting Dec. 28.

Some officials speculated that Mr. Andropov might meet with a foreign leader before that date as a way of appearing in public. He has not made such an appearance since Aug. 18, when he received a group of U.S. senators.

Despite evidence that he is back on the job, government analysts believe that his absence has diminished his political power. They contend that the health problems of the 69-year-old leader suggest that he will not be able to fully gather the reins of power.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, a senior Soviet spokesman, said at a Moscow news conference on Monday that Mr. Andropov was recovering from what he implied was a cold and was "managing in full measure party and state affairs, including questions pertaining to the Defense Council of the U.S.S.R."

Russia Suspends Geneva Talks on Intercontinental Nuclear Forces

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — The Soviet Union on Thursday suspended the negotiations on limiting intercontinental nuclear weapons with the United States, saying that the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe has changed "the overall strategic situation."

During a 35-minute meeting at the Soviet mission, the chief Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, told his U.S. counterpart, Edward L. Rowley, that Moscow felt compelled to review all issues under discussion at the Geneva talks and could not set a resumption date for the next round.

In a statement, Mr. Rowley expressed regret over the Soviet action. He said he proposed that both delegations meet in early February and that he hoped the Soviet Union would soon agree on a date for "resuming these negotiations which are in the interest of both our nations and of the entire world."

"We cannot agree with Soviet assertions that developments outside the scope of these negotiations require the Soviet Union to withhold agreement on a resumption date for the sixth round of START," Mr. Rowley said. START stands for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks.

In Moscow, Soviet sources said that while the talks have been suspended they have not been broken off. They said Moscow expected to resume negotiations next year.

The Soviet Union has now broken off two sets of nuclear arms talks with the United States after the arrival of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

U.S. officials said they were neither surprised nor alarmed by the Soviet suspensions, which they characterized as part of an escalating campaign of "frat tactics" to intimidate European countries from fulfilling Western plans to install the new Western missiles during the next five years.

Once the Russians conclude that efforts to sway European public opinion can backfire, U.S. officials say, they will decide to return to the bargaining table.

"We think they will be back, even if we do not know when, simply because it is in their own long-term interests to do so," a U.S. official said.

U.S. officials say they believe that the Russians may now wish to sit back and reshape a new arms control strategy that could be consolidated at the forthcoming Communist Party plenum on Dec. 28.

The Russians might then choose to launch a new initiative to recoup public support in Europe at the European disarmament conference in Stockholm, set to begin Jan. 17. "They will now clearly aim to instill fear and worry in the Europeans," a U.S. official said. "We must try to meet those concerns but not fall for Soviet propaganda."

The U.S. delegation at the talks on strategic arms viewed the Soviet walkout Thursday with equanimity if only because Moscow has not closed any doors but rather tried to retain many options, including the possibility of accepting the U.S. offer to continue the arms talks in February.

The Soviets have calculated that they do not lose anything by going home right now," a U.S. official said. "They did the least they can do if all they want is to reassess the arms talks."

U.S. officials said the Soviet delegates "did not even bite" at President Ronald Reagan's latest "build down" proposal that calls for both sides to reduce their nuclear arsenals of ballistic missile warheads by roughly one-third to 5,000 apiece.

"We don't think they have even decided how to answer our proposal," a U.S. official said. "They are clearly uncomfortable about the figure of 5,000 warheads."

In turn, the Soviet Union offered to cut the number of launchers on both sides to 1,800, lumping land-based missiles together with aircraft and submarine forces where the U.S. maintains superiority.

Not a Walkout, Reagan Says
The Soviet Union did not break off the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, Mr. Reagan said Thursday, it "simply was not prepared to set a time for resumption of talks," United Press International reported from Washington.

NATO Reaffirms Position
The NATO allies said Thursday in Brussels that they would stand firm in their nuclear arms negotiating positions and in deployment of new U.S. missiles in the face of the Soviet refusal to set a new date for the resumption of the talks on strategic weapons, Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported.

The foreign ministers from the 16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization members issued the statement after meeting in a closed-door session.

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Prominent West Bank Palestinians Condemn Attacks on Israeli Civilians

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Several prominent Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and East Jerusalem issued a condemnation Thursday of terrorist attacks on Israeli civilians.

The signatories, according to the bombing of a bus in Jerusalem on Tuesday, included supporters of the PLO, the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Yasser Arafat.

Hours after the declaration, an 11-year-old Arab girl was killed and her 9-year-old sister seriously wounded in Nablis, on the West Bank, when shots were fired from a passing car occupied by men identified by witnesses as Jewish settlers.

The denunciation of terrorism was published on the front page of Thursday's Al-Fajr newspaper in East Jerusalem, which supports Mr. Arafat.

It was signed by Karim Khalaf, who was ousted by Israeli military authorities from his post as mayor of Ramallah and lost a foot in 1980 when a bomb was planted in his car; Mustafa Nadeh, whom the Israeli dismissed last summer as acting Mayor of Hebron; Anwar Nusseibeh, former Jordanian defense minister; Hanna Saniore, editor of Al-Fajr; and Paul Ajlouny, owner of Al-Fajr, who lives in the United States.

"It is our belief that attacks on civilian targets are detrimental to any Palestinian-Israeli understanding," the statement said. "Such

condemnation Thursday of terrorist attacks on Israeli civilians.

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where it was destroyed by one or more air-to-air missiles. All 269 people on board were killed.

In closed meetings starting Monday, the 100-page document is to be discussed by the 33-member governing body of the organization. It was distributed to members early this week.

The report voices regret that the Russians have not produced requested information, including "certain tapes or transcripts of the radio communications and radar data that were thought to be available in the U.S.S.R." While noting that the spy mission change is only an assumption on Moscow's part, because supporting data has not been supplied, the report suggests one reason why that idea might have been reinforced.

It notes that the airliner climbed 2,000 feet (610 meters) a few minutes before missiles were fired. This, it was interpreted as being an evasive action, thus further supporting the presumption that it was an intelligence aircraft.

acts, be they in Jerusalem, in Ain el Helweh, or in Nablis, are to be regretted."

"Violence against civilians, carried out by either side, is counterproductive to a just solution to the Palestinian problem. We believe that the PLO was not behind the incident because it contradicts the political line which the legitimate leadership of the PLO is following."

Ain el Helweh is a Palestinian refugee camp in the Lebanese town of Sidon that was destroyed by Israeli shelling and bombing during the 1982 invasion. Other Palestinians also referred to Sabra and Chatila, the two camps near Beirut where hundreds of Palestinians were massacred by Lebanese Christian militia dispatched to the area by the Israeli Army.

The statement appears to be the first public protest against such violence by leading pro-PLO Arabs here. Many other West Bank residents endorsed the statement. Some said they felt it reflected a fundamental shift in attitude since the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"It's unbelievable," said Raymond Tawil, a writer from Ramallah, on the West Bank, who has just returned after more than a year abroad. "Everything has changed."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

UN Panel on Downing of Korean Jet Rejects Soviet Assertion of Espionage

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An international inquiry into the downing of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter plane has rejected the Soviet assertion that the jumbo jet was on espionage mission.

The Russians said that the jet's takeoff and flight path were calculated to enable a military satellite to record Soviet defensive positions. But the inquiry team reported to the International Civil Aviation Organization that the jet's flight path was consistent with a "premeditated deviation from the flight plan."

Because the Russians assumed at the plane was gathering intelligence, the report says, they "did not make exhaustive efforts to notify the aircraft through in-flight visual observations."

It also discards suggestions that the plane was on a short-cut to save

fuel, was hijacked or incapacitated or that there were serious failures of navigation systems.

The report strongly supports the possibility that the plane strayed off course because of one or two possible human errors. Under one theory, the crew would have made a 300-mile (480-kilometer) error in putting the Anchorage, Alaska, airport point into a computer. Under another, the automatic pilot would have been operating on a constant heading instead of being connected to the navigation system, which gives successive changes of heading.

"Each of these postulations," the report says, "assumed a considerable degree of lack of alertness and attentiveness on the part of the entire flight crew but not to a degree that was unknown in international civil aviation."

Soon after takeoff, the Korean airliner started straying off course. It eventually passed over sensitive Soviet areas on the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island,

where it was destroyed by one or more air-to-air missiles. All 269 people on board were killed.

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WEEKEND
■ Orson Welles and Henry Jaglom are partners in a film company that is "very big and ambitious." Wallis tells Mary Blume. Page 9.

China to Show Film on Mao
The Associated Press
BEIJING — A movie tracing the life of Mao will be shown nationwide to mark the 90th anniversary of his birth Dec. 26.



OPEC HUG — Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah of Kuwait put

From Sex to Religion, Home Computers Help Like-Minded Americans Find Each Other

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Several times a week, Karyn Zeldin, a 35-year-old clerical worker, sits down at a computer in her home and spends several hours exchanging thoughts on life, love and other matters with people she has never met. She now counts them among her best friends.

In Fargo, North Dakota, Loren D. Jones reports that his law practice occasionally suffers from what he calls "radio heat," chatting three or four hours a day through his computer with friends around the country whom he has never seen.

They are disciples of a fast-growing leisure-time activity in the United States: sitting at a personal computer and sharing ideas with others by way of a telephone line.

For thousands of Americans, the personal computer is becoming the ham radio of the 1980s, a forum for dialogues on politics and religion and for matchmaking and courtship.

Protected by the anonymity of a computer screen and a telephone line, strangers debate and harangue; shy people lose their shyness, and many people fabricate identities and accomplishments in the hope of impressing electronic pen pals they never meet.

"For many people, it's a lot easier to express themselves on the computer when they're not face to face," observed Miss Zeldin, who said that once-anonymous conversations on her computer had led to dates in several instances. "It's matted my social life around," she said, "and it's safer than going to a bar."

The husband of a Hollywood actress admits spending at least four hours a day conversing with other computer owners in the United States and Europe and says he would do it 24 hours a day if he could. "It's tremendously addictive," he told a group of friends recently at a Hollywood dinner party. "You get into other people's lives, follow what happens to them; they're strangers and don't mind telling you how they really feel and you do the same thing."

Hundreds of owners of small computers in the last year or so have organized electronic bulletin boards.

These are essentially switchboards to the owners' homes that other computer owners can reach by dialing a special telephone number and where they can leave a message and obtain one left by another owner.

There are more than 200 bulletin boards in the Los Angeles area alone, ranging from one called Computers for Christ to at least a dozen restricted to the exchange of erotic messages.

There are more than a dozen bulletin boards

in California devoted exclusively to heterosexual and homosexual matchmaking and at least one devoted to debate on nuclear disarmament.

In Nebraska, Iowa and other farm states, farmers have organized bulletin boards to exchange information about crops and to list equipment they want to sell.

While commercial services charge a monthly fee and service charges, the great majority of the bulletin boards are operated by computer hobbyists who do it for fun.

Because the bulletin boards are essentially one-way channels of communication, the back-and-forth element of a two-way conversation can be cumbersome.

Other more available permits computer owners to hold instantaneous conversations with as many as 20 people at once through a high-capacity central computer operated by a commercial service. It costs 10 cents to 20 cents a minute to use the service, depending on the time of day.

The largest, CompuServe Information Service of Columbus, Ohio, says that hundreds of Americans in all parts of the country each day tap into a network it operates that functions much like a nationwide citizens band radio network; indeed, CompuServe calls this service CB Simulation.

At any time of day, the company's 85,000 subscribers can dial into the system, usually through a local telephone number, and scan 36 channels in search of a conversation of interest, much as if they were scanning a radio dial except that the conversation is printed out on a screen rather than heard.

One channel is restricted to what the company calls "adult conversation." Others are devoted to golf, music or public education. Still others are open for discussion of any topic.

"You learn a lot about people, but you never hear who they are," said Ray Sattaur, co-owner of a computer store in New York City. "Occasionally you get a weirdo and you notice the users disappear, just like on a regular CB. I know a guy who joined CompuServe and had phone bills of \$200 a month; it's very addictive."

Users of the CB Simulation service and many of the bulletin boards in local communities conceal their identities by using an alias. Later, if a friendship develops, names and telephone numbers may be exchanged.

Richard Baker, an official of CompuServe, said that at least three marriages had resulted. Occasionally, he conceded, subscribers "become abusive" electronically to other subscribers. "We don't censor anybody," he said, "but chronic abusers are warned that they will be drummed out of the service unless they desist. But the vast majority of CB users are very courteous."

Palsy Victim, Seeking to Starve, Says She'll Fight Effort to Force-Feed Her

By Wesley C. Hughes
Los Angeles Times Service

RIVERSIDE, California — Elizabeth Bouria, a cerebral palsy victim, has told a Riverside County court that she would attempt a fast even if the court ordered her to be force-fed.

In a statement Wednesday, Miss Bouria told Judge John H. Lewis, "I have come to this court to ask not to be force-fed against my will."

She vowed to struggle against force-feeding, as much as her paralyzed condition would permit.

Miss Bouria has asked Judge Lewis to prevent Riverside County, Riverside General Hospital, and physicians on its staff from impeding her effort to starve herself and to order that she be provided with hygienic care and pain-killing medication during the course of her fast.

"I choose no longer to be dependent on others," she said, and questioning by her lawyer. "I have



Elizabeth Bouria, the cerebral palsy victim who is seeking to end her life by starvation, at a hospital news conference.

Little Difference Seen Between Pay, Free Health Care

Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA MONICA, California — A Rand Corp. study to determine whether people who receive free medical care are healthier than those who share in the cost of the services has found only small differences in the health status of the two groups.

The only significant positive effects of free care, as measured by the researchers, was for patients with vision problems or high diastolic blood pressure. The Rand team reported by Dr. Robert H. Brook headed in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine.

"No other health measure showed a significant difference between the free and the cost-sharing plans," the report said.

In an earlier phase of its study, reported two years ago, the same Rand team found that people who had to pay a portion of the cost of their care visited doctors and were hospitalized less frequently than people whose care was paid in full.

The earlier study showed that health-care costs of the fully insured was 50 percent higher than for the groups that shared the costs.

That study, however, did not show what effect, if any, seeing a doctor less frequently might have on health.

The new study's conclusion that no harmful effect was measured lends support to the argument that the best way to control increasing health care costs without affecting quality is to have patients pay part of the cost themselves.

Rapist in U.S. Chooses Castration Over Prison

The Associated Press

GREENVILLE, South Carolina — A rapist convicted in a brutal sexual assault that nearly killed a 23-year-old woman says he decided to be castrated instead of serving 30 years in prison because he wants to "contribute to the world."

"My motive is that it's very possible that I could be destroyed either way," said Roscoe J. Brown, one of three men ordered to make the choice between castration and the 30-year term after they all pleaded guilty to the April rape and beating.

Attorneys for all three men have appealed the sentencing option.

"Thirty years could destroy me. Castration could destroy me. But it depends on how strong the mind is in both cases," Mr. Brown, 27, said in an interview taped at Perry Correctional Institution and broadcast Wednesday night on the ABC television network.

"But to be isolated and not even be able to contribute to the world whatsoever, I feel, is more damaging to me than to undergo castration and maybe deal with psychological problems," he added.

One of the other men, Michael Braxton, 19, told ABC that he probably would choose castration.

The third man, Mark W. Vaughn, 21, said he probably would elect to serve out the prison term.

Poll Reveals Americans See Growing Privacy Threats

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Americans are increasingly concerned about threats to privacy and a third of the public believes that the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the telephone company "probably share" information on individuals with others, according to a poll conducted by Louis Harris and Associates.

The Sept. 11-14 survey of 1,256 people, paid for by Southern New England Telephone Co., was released Wednesday as the opening message for a four-day Smithsonian Institution symposium on "The Road After 1984: High Technology and Human Freedom."

The symposium will examine various aspects of society, in light of George Orwell's novel "1984," which foretold an almost all-powerful government. Twenty-seven percent of those polled said they had read the book, and they were generally less fearful of threats to privacy than others.

According to the poll, the percentage of Americans who said they were "very concerned" about threats to privacy had increased from 31 percent in 1978 to 48 percent in 1983. It found that four Americans in five believed that it would be easy for someone to assemble a master file on their lives that would violate their privacy.

The attitudes toward confidentiality and particular institutions emerged from several questions. The poll found that 84 percent of those surveyed thought it would be a serious privacy violation if the IRS did not keep tax returns confidential and 82 percent thought it would be serious if the FBI did not keep its data secret.

When asked what they thought actually happened, 36 percent said they thought the IRS shared information, and 38 percent said they believed the FBI did.

Along with the regular telephone sample of 1,256 people, the pollsters interviewed groups of 100 leaders in four categories: members of Congress and their aides; corporate executives, scientists and school superintendents. In general, the leadership groups were less fearful about major invasions of privacy than the public was.

For example, 86 percent of the public thought it was possible that a government in Washington will use confidential information to intimidate individuals or groups it feels are its enemies, and 70 percent said that was "likely."

All four leadership groups also felt such a development was possible, by about the same percentages as the public. But just 24 percent from the congressional group, 37 percent from the executives, 56 percent from the editors and 39 percent of the school superintendents said it was "likely."

Mr. Harris, commenting on the findings at a news conference, said he believed that "the leadership is far less alerted to the dangers than the people are."

Chief of IRS Reveals Attempted Bribe Of \$500,000 in Tax-Shelter Scheme

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A \$500,000 bribe payment to an Internal Revenue Service agent, the largest in the tax agency's history, has been disclosed by the IRS commissioner, Roscoe L. Egger Jr., who said the payment's size illustrates the enormity of illegal tax-shelter schemes in the United States.

Mr. Egger said at a news conference Wednesday that Myron M. Klein, a revenue agent based in West Palm Beach, Florida, had secretly cooperated with IRS inspectors in accepting the money from two promoters of a multimillion-dollar tax-shelter program that authorities suspect is fraudulent.

Mr. Klein's work led to the arrest of two businessmen, Virgil Lovell and Charles Hara, from whom he received more than \$500,000 after alerting his superiors to the bribe offer, Mr. Egger said.

Dr. Faerstein testified Tuesday that Miss Bouria's decision to starve herself to death was rational.

Dr. Fisher said, "I think I could probably say it was not a rational decision." He testified that he thought that Miss Bouria could be turned away from her decision by treatment or time alone.

"I think the prognosis for this lady is very good," he said, noting the "immensity of the success of this lady" in her completion of high school, junior college and college, plus beginning work on a master's degree.

Dr. Fisher said that after "every significant trauma, she has made some kind of gesture" and that "this [period] has been more stressful than the other and it may take a little longer" to get over. He listed some of her recent traumas as her failed marriage, dropping out of the master's degree program at San Diego State, being rejected by her parents and being unable to find a job.

Bomb in Spain Injures 11

The Associated Press

BILBAO, Spain — A bomb exploded in a bank in this industrial center of Spain's northern Basque country Wednesday, injuring 11 people, police reported.

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Palestinians Condemn Attacks on Civilians

(Continued from Page 1)

People are not so happy about the bombing. We used to rejoice in the past, we used to be happy."

Now, she said, there is both a fear that such attacks could be used as pretexts for counterattacks on Arabs by Jewish settlers and a realization that terrorism damages the Palestinians' political efforts throughout the world.

"It destroys our image," she said.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, asked about the statement as he visited survivors of the bombing in a hospital, said: "There is a positive aspect to this."

Tuesday's bomb exploded in a bus crowded with commuters, killing four Israelis, two of them teenage girls, and wounding 43. Wafa, the pro-Fatah PLO press agency, issued a communique in Nicosia, Cyprus, claiming responsibility. Some Fatah supporters here, noting that Mr. Arafat is trapped by rebels in Tripoli, Lebanon, have said they do not believe that the communique is accurate.

Abd Samad, who teaches sociology at Al-Najah University on the West Bank, interpreted the changing attitudes as indications of changing perceptions of Israelis.

"We saw the Israelis, all of them, as military people," he said, "soldiers who came to the West Bank, demolishing houses. First, we said all Jews are the same, then we differentiated between Jews and Israelis and said all Israelis are the same. Then slowly we realized that there are many different political views among Israelis."

He said that the condemnation by hundreds of thousands of Israeli

demonstrators of the government after the Beirut massacre and demonstrations by the Peace Now Movement against aggressive Jewish settlers had encouraged many Palestinians to see some Israelis in a positive light.

In addition, it seemed likely that the internal PLO combat, which comes after the Israelis drove the organization out of Beirut and southern Lebanon, has contributed to a sense that local Palestinian residents must take some lead in setting the political climate here. Many Palestinians are bitterly opposed to Syria's bid to defeat Mr. Arafat and take over the PLO.

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U.S. Marines in Beirut Escalate Their Response To Attacks on Position

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON Post Service. U.S. Marines in Beirut — The U.S. Marine Corps' multinational "peacekeeping" force in Lebanon used tank guns, missiles and mortars Thursday to destroy a gun position in a Shiite Moslem neighborhood in Beirut's southern slums. The action represented an escalation of the Marine response to attacks on its compound at Beirut International Airport.

The Marines came under fire from small arms and rocket-propelled grenades for the second time this week, and, according to a spokesman, escalated their response as the firing increased from a "fortified position" just east of the airport.

Captain Wayne Jones, the spokesman, said the morning attack began with small-arms fire directed at the Marine position, but gradually built up to a "very heavy barrage with many, many RPGs coming in." RPGs are rocket-propelled grenades.

Captain Jones said the Marines used the guns of M-60 tanks, mortars and Dragon anti-tank missiles to destroy the position, which was adjacent to two sandbag-fortified houses that were destroyed in an exchange Tuesday night.

In response to a question, however, Captain Jones denied that the Marines had altered their rules of engagement restricting firing to "response in kind," even though they used much heavier weapons

than those being used against them. "Basically we had an aggressive response, that is evident," Captain Jones said. "But when response in kind does not quell fire, obviously assets are used that are appropriate."

He said that when the Moslem gunmen, who were firing from a position controlled by the Shiite militia Amal, fired small arms, the Marines returned small-arms fire. But once rocket grenade rounds fell in the compound, he said, the Marines used the tanks' guns and wire-guided anti-tank missiles.

Meanwhile, the first of four Greek ships chartered to be besieged Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas out of Tripoli were scheduled to dock Friday.

■ Promise of Escorts

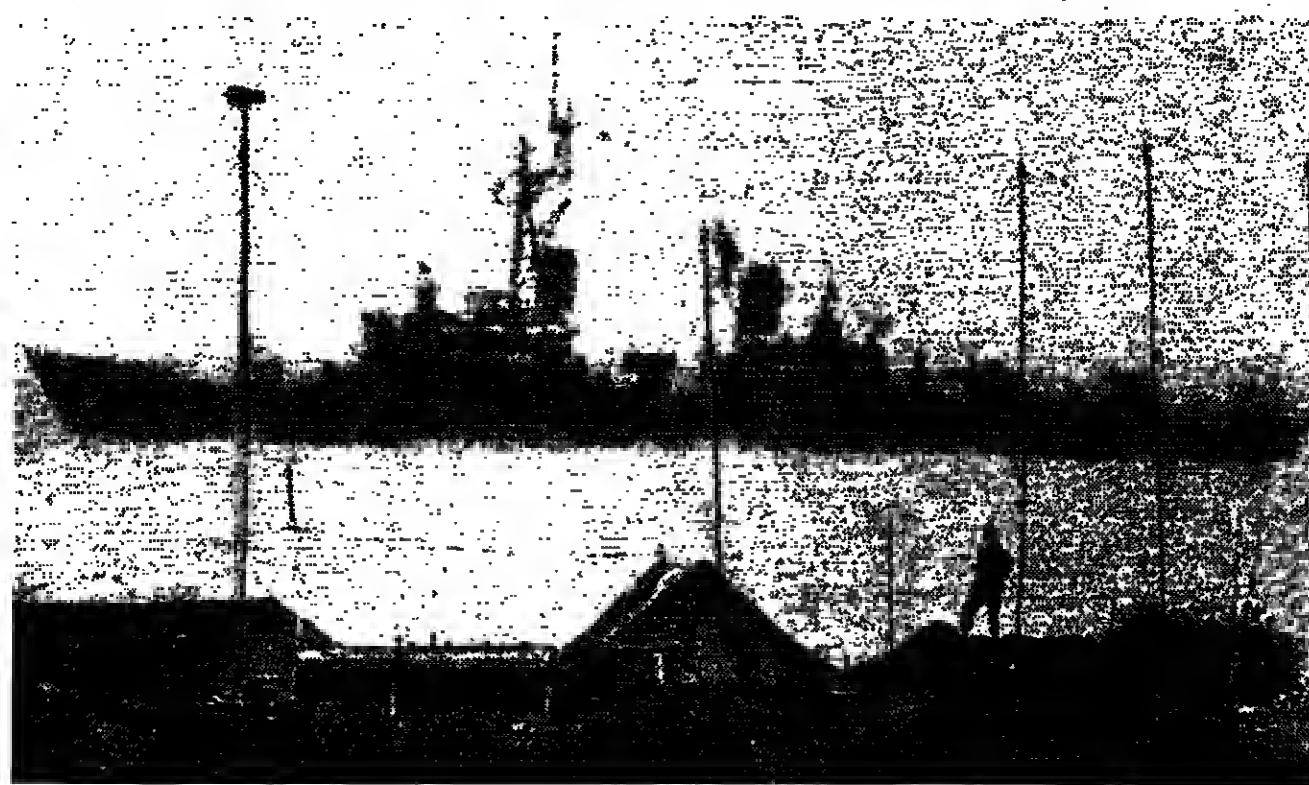
A spokesman for Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, said Thursday that France and Greece have agreed to provide warships to escort the 4,000 PLO guerrillas from Lebanon. Reuters reported from Tripoli.

The fighters loyal to Mr. Arafat asked for the military escort Wednesday because of fears that the Israeli Navy would intercept the guerrillas as they left.

The evacuation is due to take place within 13 days under an agreement between the loyalists and Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels who advanced to the edges of Tripoli in heavy fighting last month.

■ Red Cross Visits POW

The Red Cross said Thursday that the International Committee of the Red Cross has visited Lieutenant Robert Goodman Jr., the U.S. Navy navigator-bombardier who was shot down in Lebanon Sunday and captured, United Press International reported from Washington.



A U.S. guided-missile frigate, the Richard L. Page, sailed close to shore Thursday near the U.S. camp at Beirut's airport.

U.S. Studies Moving Marines in Beirut to Safer Area

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Joint Chiefs of Staff have begun drafting plans to redeploy the U.S. Marines in Beirut away from the airport to safer ground in Lebanon or to amphibious craft offshore, administration officials said Wednesday.

Officials said the plans had not yet reached the National Security Council, where they would be discussed with President Ronald Reagan, but that the idea would be welcomed there. They said no consideration was being given to withdrawing the Marines.

The plans are being drafted in response to military, political and diplomatic pressures, the officials said. Among the factors involved, the officials indicated, are these:

• Concern in Congress after the U.S. bombing of Syrian positions Sunday, which raised the level of conflict in Lebanon.

• Evident anxiety among the allies, particularly the Italians, who have said they might reconsider their role in the multinational force in Lebanon. France and Britain also have troops in the force.

Among the issues to be decided, the officials said, would be a balance between a visible U.S. presence in Beirut and provision for the safety of the Marines.

The officials said the initiative for moving the Marine Amphibious Unit of 1,600 troops came from the military services, with the encouragement of the civilian leaders who reflected Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's reluctance to tie U.S. forces down in Lebanon.

The officials said that one plan was to move the Marines south of Beirut along the road to Tyre where they would be away from the strife of Beirut and in positions where they could patrol and defend themselves more easily.

Another possibility is to move the Marines to their ships offshore, sending in small units for short tours of duty to maintain a visible presence.

Who would replace the Marines to provide security at Beirut airport was unclear. The French and Ital-

ians have large enough contingents to take on the task, or troops from another, more clearly neutral nation might be brought in.

Officials said the Joint Chiefs were looking at what one called "all reasonable options" for moving the Marines. Said another official, "Anything that would make the Marine presence there more viable would be welcomed."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have never been enthusiastic about the dispatch of the Marines to Lebanon because they have feared getting caught in a quagmire from which there would be no easy extraction.

In October 1982, just after the Marines arrived in Beirut, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General John W. Vessey Jr., said: "I think it's fair to say that the Joint Chiefs don't want to get embroiled in Lebanon. And I don't think the president of the United States wants to get embroiled in Lebanon."

Pentagon officials said General Vessey had not changed his mind and that he spoke for the four other members of the Joint Chiefs. The officials said the chiefs, including General Paul X. Kelley, commander of the Marine Corps, thought the position of the Marines in Beirut was militarily untenable.

A month ago, General Vessey complained in a televised interview of the slowness of the political process in Lebanon. "Perhaps that's the most irritating thing to us military people, the slowness of getting on with solving the problems politically," he said.

"One has to think through very carefully putting American troops in any kind of an operation where we're using them as a political lever. Certainly, I would urge caution in any such operation."

"We would like to get them out as quickly as possible," he said, "but our government has set a mission there. It's involved in our larger Middle East strategy."

In Beirut, the Marines have begun dispersing around the airport, digging in and building bunkers to protect themselves. Eight Marines were killed Sunday when a mortar round scored a direct hit on their sandbagged position on the roof of a three-story building.

Some military officers said U.S. forces in Lebanon, after Sunday's bombing raid on Syrian positions, were no longer serving as peacekeepers. "It looks to me like we're run up different colors," said one. "We've become combatants."

To limit hostilities, Defense Department officials said, U.S. forces in Lebanon have been ordered to limit their targets to positions from which Syrian or other forces have fired at them and not to engage in widespread reprisals.

The administration believes, the officials said, that the United States has enough firepower on hand to deal with current threats.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Claims Sinking of 6 Ships in Gulf

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq said Thursday that its navy and air force had destroyed six "enemy naval targets" in the Gulf and downed an Iranian fighter jet.

A military spokesman told the official Iraqi News Agency that Iraq had also lost a plane over the Gulf "because of a technical fault." The agency gave no details of the "enemy naval targets" but, in the past, the term has apparently included non-Iranian merchant vessels. A Greek freighter was sunk by an Iraqi missile last month.

"Our navy units and fighters attacked them with strong and severe strikes and were able to destroy and hit six of them," the military spokesman said. "Tongues of fire and columns of smoke were seen billowing from these targets and they sank in the Gulf."

Reagan Is Set to Upgrade Vatican Ties

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan is prepared to upgrade diplomatic relations with the Vatican, but a White House spokesman said Thursday that he would "not go as far" as some reports that say the administration already has told the Holy See it wants to exchange ambassadors.

Larry M. Speakes, the presidential spokesman, noted that Congress recently passed legislation allowing the United States to upgrade its relations with the Vatican and said, "We are certainly moving in that direction." Last month, Mr. Reagan signed the legislation, which repealed an 1867 law that barred the use of U.S. funds for maintaining a diplomatic mission at the Vatican.

But Mr. Speakes said he could not confirm reports that the administration had notified the Vatican that Mr. Reagan will soon nominate William A. Wilson to be U.S. ambassador to the Holy See. Mr. Wilson now is Mr. Reagan's personal representative to the Vatican without the diplomatic status that goes with an ambassadorship.

Russia Said to Arrest 3 Peace Activists

MOSCOW (UPI) — Police arrested three peace activists Thursday in the first move against their unauthorized Group for Establishing Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. since one of its founders was sentenced in October to six years of prison and exile, said Dr. Yuri Medvedkov, a member of the group.

Dr. Medvedkov said that those arrested were being investigated for failing to obey police orders while attempting to attend the October trial of a Soviet dissident. He denied the accusation on behalf of the three, who he identified as his wife, Olga, Dr. Valery Godyak and Olga Lushkova.

He said that the group's rules call for observance of Soviet laws and nonrecognition of the government. The Soviet Union has only one officially approved peace committee, which does not deviate from the Soviet position that the United States is responsible for escalating the arms race.

U.S. Education Spending Cut Expected

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan's 1985 budget proposal for the Department of Education is certain to be below this year's spending level, department officials have said.

Education Secretary T.H. Bell is now revising his budget request for the 1985 fiscal year, which begins next Oct. 1, aides said this week. His initial figures were "way over" the spending target that had been set by the Office of Management and Budget, according to a budget official who asked not to be identified.

Education Department officials said the new proposal, perhaps adjusted to make up for inflation, would fall between the \$15.2 billion approved by Congress for this fiscal year and the \$13.5 billion ceiling for next year the administration projected in July.

'Progress' Over Hong Kong Is Hinted

BEIJING (Reuters) — China said Britain hinted for the first time Thursday that they had made progress on settling the future of Hong Kong.

Negotiators ended the latest two-day round of talks on the British colony by saying the formal dialogue between the two sides would resume in Beijing next month. But the joint communiqué included an additional sentence that seemed to intrigue observers of secret sessions.

"The two sides reviewed the course of the talks and the progress made so far," it said. "It was the first official word that any progress at all had been achieved in a dialogue started in October 1982. China has announced plans to take back sovereignty over Hong Kong when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires in 1997."

Causes Outlined for Jet Crash in Spain

MADRID (UPI) — A pilot who turned onto the wrong runway, blinding fog and the absence of ground radar control caused the collision and explosion of two Spanish jets, killing 93 people on the runway of Madrid's airport, the authorities said Thursday.

The official investigation into the causes of the crash could take months to complete, but aviation officials, air traffic controllers and pilots said a ground radar system and adequate runway signals could have prevented the accident. The authorities said an Avio DC-9 had authorization to taxi to the runway, but its pilot took a wrong turn in front of the Boeing Airlines Boeing 727.

The Spanish airline pilots' union called for the resignation of Pedro Tena, Spain's civil aviation director, blaming his agency for Wednesday's crash at Barajas Airport. Captain Manuel Blanco, an Avio pilot and union member, said the DC-9's pilot would not have taken the wrong turn if proper lights and markings were in place.

For the Record

In Bangladesh, an opposition alliance of 22 parties called Wednesday for a general strike Dec. 22 to protest a government crackdown after clashes last week that killed four persons and injured hundreds. (UPI)

William P. Clark, the U.S. interior secretary, called Wednesday for an end to partisanship over conservation issues and offered to make his department more accessible to environmental groups, Congress and the news media. (NYT)

The government of Pierre Elliott Trudeau opened Parliament in Ottawa on Wednesday with a message outlining a Canadian national agenda that emphasized the search for peace and disarmament abroad and the creation of jobs for young people at home. (NYT)

The European Commission proposed Thursday a new scheme of fishing stocks among member states for next year in a bid to avert the risk of anarchy in European Community waters from next month, officials said. (Reuters)

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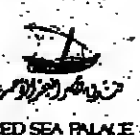
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Jews of Salonika Try to Rebuild Tradition

Tiny Community Struggles to Pick Up the Pieces Left by Nazi Devastation

By Henry Kamen

New York Times Service

SALONIKA, Greece — About

1,350 Jews in this ancient center of

Sephardic Judaism are working to

preserve a tradition that rose to a

golden age spanning almost five

centuries, but was all but wiped out

by the Nazis.

The Jewish tradition in Salonika,

the ancient city also known as

Thessalonica, was re-established in

315 B.C. by Cassander, the Macedonian

king. The apostle Paul ad-

ressed two of his Epistles to the

infant Christian community here.

In 1943 the Nazis sent almost all

the 50,000 Jews living in Salonika to

extermination camps. In 1945,

800 returned and joined about

1,200 who had escaped to fight with

the Partisans or had been hidden.

One synagogue was left of more

than 40. The huge cemetery that

contained about 400,000 tomb-

stones, some dating to the 15th cen-

tury, was completely razed.

Libraries of books, manuscripts

and documents were removed to

Germany, never to return, or were

destroyed, and Torah scrolls and

ritual objects were desecrated or

destroyed. Manuscript po-

sters and religious treasures in Ho-

lowitz, the Renaissance

Spanish that the Jews who went

from Salonika in 1492 brought

with them, were lost forever.

Destroyed also were hospitals,

orphanages, eight schools, three

daily newspapers, three rabbinical

seminaries and book publishing

houses in Hebrew, Ladino and

French. French became the lan-

guage of the educated classes with

the establishment of schools by the

Alliance Israélite Universelle.

Asked what Judaism lost here,

Levin Benmeyer, president of the

community, said, "Almost every-

thing."

And asked what remained of the

ancient Jewish life, Rabbi Moshe Ha-

lewy said, "Very little. Very little."

Rabbi Halevy is, perhaps, him-

self a symbol of how little is left. He

was a cantor, trained at the school

of liturgical music here that

taught Sephardic cantors from

throughout the world until World

War II. He was elevated to rabbi

only after a worldwide search pro-

duced no one who wanted to come

to minister to so small a congrega-

tion.

Sixty-seven years old, he may

well be the last rabbi in a line

uninterrupted for 20 centuries.

More than 20 rabbis from Thessa-

lonica perished in the Holocaust.

Rabbi Halevy returned from

Auschwitz.

It was he who, in 1967, climbed

the ruins of a crematorium in

Auschwitz and, with a handful of

other survivors from Thessalonica,

recited the Kaddish, the Jewish

prayer for the dead.

The scheduled event followed

an elaborate ceremony organized

by the Polish government to man-

ifestate a memorial to the camp's

four million victims, three million

of whom were Jews. But the official

speakers had failed to mention the

Jews in their recitals of the groups

who were murdered, and the people

from Thessalonica rectified the

omission.

"This was a religious city," re-

called Rabbi Halevy. "Friday af-

ternoons all fell silent, and even the

most stopped working because all

the workers were Jews. And even

those who were not religious stayed

home Friday night to be with the

family."

The rabbi put off a professor

from Barcelona who knocked at the

door and asked to speak with him.

Professors of Spanish from all over

the world frequently visit the Jew-

ish community here to further their

research on Ladino.

But this survival, too, is dying,

said Rabbi Halevy. Since Greek

became the main language in the

city after its capture from Turkey

in 1912, Ladino was on the decline,

and the Holocaust dealt it an al-

most mortal blow.

Hardly any young people speak

Hebrew or Ladino and only two or

three families keep a kosher house-

hold, said Nelly Aron, 24, an Is-

raeli-educated daughter of Thessa-

lonica Jews who was born in

Athens. She teaches Hebrew and

Jewish history at the grade school

and kindergarten that the commu-

nity maintains for 65 pupils and is

the only Jew among the teachers.

The community also provides a

home for the aged and a club for its

young and old members. "It is only

in moments of peril that the young

people feel Jewish," said Mr.

Benmeyer.

NO ENTRY — HMS Invincible, a British aircraft carrier, was refused permission

to enter dry dock Thursday in Sydney after Britain would not tell Australian authorities if

it was carrying nuclear weapons. The ship, a veteran of last year's Falklands war, was

surrounded by police and Australian Navy launches as it approached Sydney harbor.

The Associated Press

Walesa Accused of Acting for U.S. on Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's Army

newspaper Thursday accused Lech

Walesa of acting as a U.S. agent by

urging the West to lift sanctions

against the Communist regime.

"Let's read the American voice,

pronounced with a Polish mouth,

the way it deserves," the newspaper

Zolnier Wolnosci said in its at-

tack on Mr. Walesa, the winner of

the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize.

The opposition in Poland is losing

social ground from beneath its

feet," the newspaper said. "That is

why a face-saving move was con-

ducted in Washington, serving to

rebuild the underground's posi-

tion."

Mr. Walesa, at a news confer-

ence Monday, reversed his previ-

ous approval of the sanctions and

urged Western nations to give Po-

land aid. The sanctions were or-

dered after the declaration of mar-

tial law in December 1981.

Solidarity, the independent labor

movement directed by Mr. Walesa,

was suspended.

President Ronald Reagan said

Wednesday he would give "im-

mediate and serious consideration" to

Mr. Walesa's call.

Mr. Walesa, 40, a Gdansk ship-

yard electrician, was due in War-

saw on Thursday to escort his wife,

Daguta, 34, and their oldest son,

Bogdan, 13, to the airport. The two

are to leave Friday for Oslo to re-

ceive the Nobel Peace Prize on Mr.

Walesa's behalf at a ceremony Sat-

urday.

He has said he fears that the

authorities might bar his return to

Poland if he went himself. Mr. Wa-

lesla also said he did not want to

leave the country while 217 Solid-

arity activists remained political

prisoners. Mrs. Walesa is taking

several speeches to be delivered for

her husband in Norway.

The shipyard where Mr. Walesa

works has given him time off until

Wednesday so he can look after the

rest of his seven children during

Mrs. Walesa's absence, aides said.

Meanwhile, in Katowice, family

sources said that a dissident, Kazi-

mierz Swion, was being held in

prison on a warrant valid for up to

three months after being arrested

during a Solidarity demonstration

during the weekend.

He was arrested with a former

Gdansk shipyard crane operator,

Anna Walentynowicz, during at-

tempts to put a commemorative

plaque on the wall of a mine where

several dozen miners were killed in

a clash with riot police after martial

law was declared.

A relative said Mr. Swion faced

possible charges of inciting unrest,

damaging state property and resist-

ing arrest and could be imprisoned

for up to three years if tried and

convicted.

It was not immediately known if

Mrs. Walentynowicz, who faces

similar charges, was still being held

after having been moved to a pris-

on for persons under investigation

this week.

(Reuters, AP)

Sir Keith Holyoake, 79, Of New Zealand, Is Dead

United Press International

WELLINGTON, New Zealand —

Sir Keith Holyoake, 79, a former

governor general of New Zealand

and one of the country's longest

serving prime ministers, died

Thursday.

Prime Minister Robert Mul-

doon, addressing Parliament, an-

nounced Sir Keith as "the greatest

New Zealander of our time."

Sir Keith entered Wellington

Hospital six weeks ago after suffer-

ing a stroke.

When first elected to the New

Zealand Parliament in 1932, Sir

Keith, then 28 and the owner of a

large sheep farm, was the youngest

representative the country had

elected.

He first became prime minister

in 1957, but his National Party was

voted out of office 11 weeks after

his appointment.

In the next general election in

1960, the National Party regained

power.

4 Killed in Hong Kong Blaze

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Four people

were killed and 13 injured Thurs-

day in a fire that destroyed four

floors of a commercial residential

building in the Mongkok district,

one of Hong Kong's busiest areas,

police said. The cause of blaze was

not immediately known.

power with Sir Keith as party lead-

er and he served as prime minister

for four terms, resigning in 1972

after nearly 12 years in office.

In 1977, Sir Keith was appointed

governor general, meaning he was

Queen Elizabeth's representative,

sparking resentment among New

Zealanders who said that a former

politician should not hold the posi-

tion.

"His services as prime minister was

dominated by two issues of foreign

policy: New Zealand's military in-

volvement with U.S. and Austri-

an forces in Vietnam and the

threatened loss of its traditional

agricultural produce markets in

Britain upon that country's entry

into the European Community."

Phonny Sananikone, Ex-Laoan Leader

PARIS (AP) — Phonny Sanan-

ikone, 8

Soviet Official Calls Sakharov 'Sick,' Says He Was Exiled for His Own Good

By Robert Giller
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The dissident physicist and human rights campaigner Andrei D. Sakharov was exiled to the closed city of Gorki almost four years ago because he was a "sick" man in need of "moral calm," a high-ranking Soviet official said Thursday.

As evidence that the Nobel Peace Prize winner was mentally ill, the official asserted that Mr. Sakharov had urged the United States to launch a nuclear strike on the Soviet Union. Western diplomats called the statements preposterous.

Vitaly P. Ruben, chairman of the Chamber of Nationalities in the Supreme Soviet, the country's nominal parliament, spoke at length about Mr. Sakharov during a news conference called to extol the Soviet record on human rights before UN Human Rights Day, Saturday. The physicist is regarded among Soviet dissidents as the

moral conscience of the battered Soviet human rights movement.

Mr. Ruben said that in its 66-year history the Soviet Union had established a peerless record for the protection of basic liberties — chiefly the right to work — whereas the United States was trampling on the most basic right, "the right to life," by deploying cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe.

Asked by Western reporters why Mr. Sakharov had been banished without trial, Mr. Ruben, 69, produced a 10-minute answer that covered the gamut of dissent in the Soviet Union from the official point of view. A Western diplomat who attended the news conference termed it a "gunning improvisation" in Orwellian double-think.

Mr. Ruben's reply was one of the most detailed official explanations on record for Mr. Sakharov's banishment in January 1980, which prohibited him indefinitely from leaving Gorki, a city 250 miles (400

kilometers) east of Moscow in a zone closed to foreigners.

In written messages and tape recordings brought to Moscow by his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, Mr. Sakharov has told of 24-hour police surveillance, thefts of his manuscripts and the stress of nearly total isolation from the outside world.

Miss Bonner, a physician, told Western reporters last May that Mr. Sakharov's health had deteriorated because of stress and that she feared he might die without medical care available in the Soviet Union only in Moscow.

Mr. Ruben, at times clasping his hands over his heart, advanced a different point of view.

"I have had the opportunity to visit almost every continent of the globe," he said. "I am struck by the fact that correspondents bring up the same names, year after year, of dissidents 'persecuted' in the Soviet Union."

"Solzhenitsyn. You know where he is now. You don't ask questions about him any more. I believe your interest in Solzhenitsyn has vanished without a trace."

"You know, many people have left this country. We have released them. They were cuckoo, as our psychiatrists believe."

Alexander Solzhenitsyn was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1974, four years after winning the Nobel Prize for literature for his works illuminating the years of Stalinist terror. He lives in Vermont.

Mr. Ruben went on to tell his audience, "You've heard, perhaps, about the letter he sent to the United States in which he called on the U.S. administration to deliver a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. This is a fact."

"Could a person with a sound mind, in today's situation, say such things, to call nuclear fire upon himself? I think only a sick man could do that."

Mr. Ruben was clearly referring to an article by Mr. Sakharov published last summer in Foreign Affairs, an American journal. Written in the form of a letter to his long-time friend Sidney Drell, a physicist and arms control advocate at Stanford University in California, the essay gently disputed arguments for a nuclear freeze. It also said the United States might have to build the MX missile to gain a sufficiently strong bargaining position with the Soviet Union.



Andrei D. Sakharov this autumn in Gorki, where he lives in internal exile.

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Other Western European leaders faced with maintaining social stability while reducing government spending are watching the situation in the Netherlands with uncommon interest. Like the Netherlands, these governments since 1979 have seen economic growth slip far behind the rate of public spending and are making adjustments to reverse the trend.

West Germany is reducing child allowances and the length of maternity leave and adding small charges to a premium pensioners pay for health insurance.

Denmark will transfer some welfare operations to private hands and demand higher contributions for public services.

France hopes to save \$1.5 billion by changing rules that qualify workers for unemployment benefits, a move that trade union leaders said could leave 200,000 young people without protection.

Italy has introduced tougher guidelines for welfare payments and reduced allowances for children of higher-paid families.

Britain is seeking to pare nearly \$4 billion in public spending through cuts in public housing and other reductions while keeping the ratio of unemployment benefits to wages the lowest of leading Western European countries.

Sweden's Socialist government has raised taxes and introduced modest cuts in welfare benefits and public subsidies despite a sharp economic recovery aided by a 16-

Netherlands Budget: A Study in Austerity

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

AMSTERDAM — Postal service has resumed in the Netherlands and garbage is being picked up again. Life seems headed back to the orderly condition that this society prizes.

After a month of work disruptions, Dutch public service workers are ending their resistance to wage cuts the government will introduce Jan. 1.

The resumption of services represents a victory for the center-right coalition led by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, who has won an important test of wills by sticking to a 1984 budget that cuts civil service wages and social welfare benefits by 3 percent.

But there are those who feel that if the government persists with its three-year plan to scale down one of Europe's most generous welfare states, resistance in the future may cause more unrest than this society is prepared to accept.

"The government has won a battle but the war is not over yet," Herman Wijffels, an executive board member of the Rabobank in Utrecht, said in an interview. "People dependent on state spending have been sheltered from changes in the world economy, and over the past few months what we have witnessed is social shock therapy."

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Sweden's Socialist government has raised taxes and introduced modest cuts in welfare benefits and public subsidies despite a sharp economic recovery aided by a 16-

percent currency devaluation last year.

But the Netherlands, one of the most liberal European countries, stands almost alone in imposing across-the-board cuts in public-sector pay and welfare benefits.

"The main difference with our neighbors is that we are starting from a higher level of benefits," Mr. Wijffels said. "Each country has its own circumstances and what it all boils down to is reducing the allowances to bring our budgets in line with a changing world economy."

Under the current system, a worker who loses a job receives 80 percent of his wage for the first six months of unemployment, and then 75 percent for two years. At the end of this period, he and his family are switched to family assistance benefits that are among the most generous in Europe and also benefit from all the medical, housing and other social subsidies provided by the state.

By contrast, a married U.S. worker with three children receives 63 percent of his former wages for a much shorter period.

With nearly 18-percent unemployment in the Netherlands, the highest in the European Community, the deficits produced by the system are staggering.

In another costly program that has come under much criticism, the government since 1968 has provided lifetime support to disabled

workers at 80 percent of their full wage even if the disability was not job-related. According to the guidelines, a young Dutchman could injure himself and collect \$20,000 or more a year until retirement age when a full retirement pension would replace it.

The program has been so widely abused — by malingering workers and by employers looking for a convenient and humane way of disposing of an unwanted worker — that about 800,000 people, or nearly one out of six members of the work force, are now officially listed as disabled. This figure does not include an additional 600,000 regarded as disabled for other causes.

"If we had it to do all over again I don't think we would be as generous as we were in the 1960s," said Elske ter Veld, a Labor member of Parliament from Utrecht, who heads the party's Social Affairs Committee.

Miss ter Veld is particularly concerned over the social and political dislocation of young people caused by prolonged worklessness.

"The Dutch have never had a situation like England or America where there is unemployment for generations among some people," she said. "Our society cannot afford to have generations of unemployed, but we seem to be going along a path of creating two social classes, those who have jobs and those who don't. It's a very dangerous situation."

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Pope May See His Assailant In Rome Jail

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has asked to meet on Christmas with the Turkish gunman who tried to assassinate him, Italian government sources have said.

The pontiff wants to meet Mehmet Ali Agca as a special gesture for the Roman Catholic Holy Year being celebrated as the 1,950th anniversary of the death of Jesus Christ, the sources said Wednesday.

Mr. Agca was found guilty of shooting the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

The sources said the Italian government would not object to the meeting during a planned papal visit to the Rebibbia prison in Rome. The Italian news agency Asca, considered authoritative on church matters, said the pope wanted to meet Mr. Agca "as a renewed and visible act of pardon in the context of the Holy Year of Redemption."

Vatican officials announced Tuesday that the pope would visit a prison in Rome and said it would most likely be Rebibbia, a penitentiary that also holds Italian leftist terrorists awaiting trial.

If the visit takes place it would be the Polish-born pontiff's first visit to a prison since his election as head of the Roman Catholic Church in 1978 and the first by any pope since Pope Paul VI visited Rome's Regina Codi prison in 1964.

Four days after the attack, recovering in a Roman hospital, the John Paul forgave Mr. Agca for his crime.

"I pray for the brother who struck me and whom I have sincerely pardoned," the pope said at the time in a radio broadcast.

Nakasone Support Declines in Survey

Reuters

TOKYO — A new poll published Thursday, 10 days before Japan's general election Dec. 18, showed a sharp decline in support for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government.

The Fuji News Network said that a survey earlier this week showed that only 32.2 percent of the electorate supported the government, as against 40.9 percent six months ago. It said among the 3,000 voters polled, opposition to Mr. Nakasone's administration rose to 41.2 percent from 34.5 percent recorded in a similar poll in June.

However, the network's survey showed a smaller decline in support for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party as a whole — to 35.4 percent from 37.6 percent. Support for the main opposition group, the Japan Socialist Party, rose to 16.3 percent from 12.3 percent.



CHARGED — Otto Lambsdorff, West Germany's economic minister, left, talked with Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Thursday during a Bundestag debate on the budget. The Bonn prosecutor charged Mr. Lambsdorff the same day with accepting about \$50,000 in bribes.

U.K. Charges 3 More in Theft Of \$26 Million in Gold Ingots

The Associated Press

LONDON — Scotland Yard charged three more men Thursday with conspiring in the robbery of three tons of gold and other valuables worth more than £26 million (about \$38 million), Britain's biggest robbery.

The police gave no indication how the three new suspects were linked to the crime; the first suspect arrested was identified as a security guard at the Brink's-Mat warehouse at Heathrow Airport that was robbed Nov. 26. The guard, Anthony John Black, 31, was charged Tuesday.

Scotland Yard identified the three others as Anthony White, 40, Michael John McAvoy, 32, and Brian Robinson, 40, all of London. The police released five other persons, including the wives of two of the suspects, who had been questioned since Tuesday.

The whereabouts of the gold remained a mystery. The police said that the 6,800 ingots had been melted down and shipped out of Britain. The loot also included diamonds, platinum and travelers' checks.

Among them was Christos Potamitis, the lone guard on duty the night \$11 million was stolen from the Sentry Armored Courier Corp. in the borough of the Bronx in New York on Dec. 12. Mr. Potamitis and Eddie Argiakos were convicted Wednesday of taking part in the robbery. Mr. Argiakos's father, Steve, was found guilty of hiding some of the stolen money, while his cousin, Demetrios Papadakis, was acquitted.

NEW YORK — Three of four Greek immigrants charged in connection with the largest cash robbery in U.S. history have been found guilty.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

How Costly a Defense?

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave fair notice the other day of his plans for the fiscal 1985 budget. He is asking President Reagan to submit to Congress in January a request for a 17-percent increase in real terms. The extra amount, \$55 billion on top of the current \$257 billion, would recover most of what Congress denied the administration in fiscal 1984 when it granted a 5-percent increase, and would keep the United States on the military growth track Mr. Reagan marked out when he came to office.

Mr. Weinberger made his presentation to Republican leaders in the Senate. They were flabbergasted. Their collective view seemed to be that to propose such a high figure when almost everything else except interest rates is being cut, would merely invite Congress to sharpen its knife. Another approach being considered elsewhere in the administration is to pre-shrink the defense request. The consensus is that, notwithstanding Mr. Reagan's success in persuading Congress to support most of an ambitious "rearmament" in the first three years, things may change in the fourth year.

We agree. We also suggest that there are two broad ways in which to address the perennial question of how much defense is enough.

The first is to try to work through a wide range of specific questions concerning military investments. How dangerous a place does the world now seem to be? Is the country's new military power turning out to be helpful to its foreign policy and feelings of safety? How efficiently is the Pentagon spending the money it has? What is the military's proper share of the budget, and of prospective budget cuts? The answers must be vague and subjective, but this is how many of us make up our minds.

A second way to think of defense is to try to balance particular military threats against the resources available to meet them. This is the insider's game, but outsiders also play. In recent years, the Pentagon has profited from a general feeling of alarm about the Soviet military buildup and Soviet policy. But it may be pressed harder next year to justify specific mission and program requests.

The review Congress gives the military budget will no doubt be intensely political. Assuming that Mr. Reagan seeks re-election, it will amount to a vote of confidence in his stewardship of the crucial area of federal responsibility. Defense cannot fail to be a hot issue in 1984. It should be.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Hurtful U.S. Parsimony

Hiding behind Congress, the Reagan administration has again rejected pleas to increase U.S. aid in the poorest countries. At negotiations Friday in Paris about expanding the International Development Association, the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, the United States has decided to offer \$750 million a year for three years. That is slightly less than it contributed over the last four years, and much less than is needed.

Since its creation in 1960, this valuable agency has loaned \$30 billion to dozens of desperate countries for up to 50 years at an interest rate of 1 percent. Its clients are the poorest of the poor, nations with per capita incomes of less than \$730 a year. Their needs are so great and their economies so weak they cannot afford conventional loans. India was long sustained by IDA loans until it could feed itself. Mankind benefits from achievements of that magnitude.

In arguing for a larger fund, the IDA has amply demonstrated the need. Much of black Africa remains destitute. The world's debt problems have set back all developing countries. And since the last replenishment, China has joined the World Bank and become a claimant for IDA loans.

In the 1979 replenishment, the Carter ad-

ministration pledged \$3.2 billion over three years. President Reagan stretched that over four years, reducing contributions to \$800 million a year. Some of the 32 other member governments made up the shortfall with an emergency fund, but expressed their contempt for American stinginess by barring the fund's use for the purchase of U.S. goods. Thus, Americans may not bid on fertilizers, trucks and other products for a rubber project China is financing with a \$60-million IDA loan.

The IDA proposed a new replenishment for which the United States' share would have been \$1 billion a year for three years. The administration's misguided response is that less is somehow enough. Besides, it says, Congress would not approve more — even though, right after a bruising battle over contributions to the International Monetary Fund, Congress voted more for the IDA this year than Mr. Reagan would seek next year.

Blaming Congress just will not wash. The White House has always had to show the way on foreign assistance. Given the crushing burdens of the societies that are the IDA's clients, and the U.S. role in producing a global recession, to be stingy now is simply irresponsible.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Scandal in Space

Crewmen on the shuttle Columbia, performing a test of inner ear function in outer space, have probably disproved the hypothesis for which Robert Barany of Sweden received the Nobel Prize in 1914. Is that a scandal?

No, because there are good and bad ways of being wrong. Johannes Fibiger got the Nobel Prize in 1926 for a discovery about cancer that no one has been able to repeat. Probably Fibiger just did the experiment wrong, which does not help anybody. But Barany's hypothesis, an explanation of how heat affects the organ of balance in the inner ear, was subtle enough to have demanded the test in space. Even if false, the idea will have led somewhere.

All scientific theories, even those corrobor-

ated with Nobel Prize money, are fallible. If not they would be dogma rather than science. But theories may derive substantial credence from the facts they explain. When the Texas state Board of Education, in Austin, requires biology textbooks to warn that evolution "is clearly presented as theory rather than fact," it demonstrates a wonderful ignorance about the role of theories in science.

Of course evolution is no mere fact: It is a theory that draws its strength from billions of facts. But Barany's hypothesis sought to explain only a single fact, and is vulnerable to a single contradiction. The refutation in space was no scandal. For that, go to Austin.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Peacekeepers Stay

Mrs. Thatcher has rightly decided that the 100-strong British contingent of the multinational peace force will remain in Lebanon. This coincides with reports that the Italian government may decide to cut the size of its contingent. A total British withdrawal would have exposed the French and American contingents, the most battle-hardened, to new dangers and would be acutely embarrassing for President Reagan. Any major weakening of the multinational force could result in the cease-fire collapsing.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Remembering the Cambodians

With the arrival of the dry season, Vietnam once again is preparing for a major offensive in yet another endeavor to wipe out the opposition forces in Cambodia. It is doubtful that the Vietnamese will succeed.

This is Vietnam's sixth offensive since its troops rumbled across Cambodia in December 1978. Then, indignant cries reverberated in the

United Nations. Now, the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, though on the surface well-meaning, appear to be no more than an attempt to create a buffer zone between the belligerent Vietnamese and the group of non-Communist countries.

It is a sad state of affairs.

—South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

East Germany's Softer Tone

In keeping with Moscow's overall policy since it broke off the Euromissile talks, East Germany has adopted a conciliatory tone toward Bonn. Its reasons include its dependence on Western credits to shore up its ailing economy, the fact that the dire forecasts of an impending nuclear holocaust aimed at intimidating the West German public have begun to rebound onto its own population, and the hope of making intra-German dialogue out of what it discerns as a loosening of U.S.-German ties. But East Germany has not changed its status as Moscow's outpost.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

FROM OUR DEC. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Dull Rooseveltian Message

WASHINGTON — Washington did not need the President's Message in order to keep awake today [Dec. 8], or rather Washington was awake despite the Message. The city is literally overrun with conventions, congresses, tariff lobbyists and office-seekers. The general consensus of opinion is that Mr. Roosevelt's annual Message is the dullest he ever wrote. The comment is that it reads like the work of a man who knew that his day was done, and who had lost interest and wanted to turn to some new thing. This is literally true. Mr. Roosevelt thinks of little except his African trip. The Message, therefore, lacks originality and cohesiveness. Little attention was paid in the reading of it in either House.

1933: Miss Stein on Art and War

PARIS — Gertrude Stein stepped into the break at the American Women's Club. "Is scrap-iron with buttons in it art?" "Why don't you modern artists paint things as they see them?" The two questions came from different parts of the room. "The modern artist is not just trying to astonish. Otherwise no sane person would work for years just to achieve the contempt of the public," she said. "Maybe they're not sane!" came a shot from the audience. "Oh, don't be silly!" exclaimed Miss Stein. "Most people live in their epoch in that they understand ordinary things such as steam heat and automobiles, but insist upon living in the past, in matters of the intellect. Wars are won before a single shot is fired," she said.



On Hunger, Capitalism, And Tides

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The magic — and the flaw — of capitalism is that when the tide is rising, it lifts all boats, but when it is ebbing, it beaches the boats and, as it rushes out, drags along even the shells and sand.

It is ironic that just at the moment, in the late 1970s, when a lot of developing countries had become convinced that they needed the benefits of the market economy, the main capitalist economies rudely went into a great recession. Every day came word of the beaching of a big corporate vessel. The reach of the West's market economy is so long that even the smallest village in Africa is affected.

The evidence for this, which we have had only in bits and pieces, is richly compiled in a report entitled "The State of the World's Children 1984," just published by UNICEF.

It estimates that a 1-percent fall in the growth rate of the industrialized countries produces, on average, a 1.5-percent fall in the growth of the developing countries. Within the developing countries, the ebb tide flows even faster. A 2- to 3-percent decline in average income often becomes a 10- to 15-percent fall in the incomes of the poor. The effects are particularly severe for women and children.

"If we take into account the combined effects of these multipliers," notes the report, "it is easy to see that for a poor child of a large, landless family, engaged in, say, the export-oriented sector of a low-income economy, a drop of 2 or 3 points in the growth rate of the industrialized nations may result in a deterioration of income of 50 percent or more."

From Zambia there are well-substantiated reports that, in the poorer northern regions, children are not growing as tall as before. In São Paulo, heartland of a dramatic post-war economic boom, the proportion of severely underweight babies is rising. In Costa Rica, one of the more prosperous Latin American countries, where welfare policies have gone hand in hand with the number of children being treated for severe malnutrition doubled between 1981 and 1982.

The course of the Western economy over the last two decades has proved that what Adam Smith observed of individual behavior in 1776, in his book "Wealth of Nations," now applies to nation-state behavior. He wrote: "Every individual... intends only his own security, only his own gain. And he is in this led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention. By pursuing his own interest, he frequently promotes that of society more effectively than when he really intends to promote it."

The "invisible hand" is now represented by the economies of the wealthy countries. Their success in the 1960s and the late 1970s brought success to the poorest countries. Also, their present failure has dragged other nations down.

UNICEF does not permit itself to be drawn into a debate about the mechanics of capitalism. But the information it supplies allows one not only to deduce the above, but also to realize that, while the critical situation to reevaluate the Western economy, it is possible in the interim to design a safety net so the smallest people on the beach are not swept out to sea.

UNICEF is pushing for simple means to empower parents "to reduce the frequency and severity of assaults on their children's growth." In the last 12 months, the agency observes, the equivalent of the count under-5 population of the United States has been wiped out. The killing is diarrhea, which causes severe dehydration.

Before, it could only be cured by intravenous feeding, no easy matter in the bush. Now UNICEF markets a little packet containing a mixture of salt and sugar that, fed to the child in a water-based solution, quickly rehydrates him. Thirty-four countries have begun producing the mixture and 80 million packets are being produced. UNICEF aims to increase that to 1 billion.

The agency's second breakthrough is growth charts that can warn parents whether their child's growth is below acceptable norms.

The third is breast-feeding. The modern surge in bottle-feeding is reported to have brought a twofold increase in the risk of infant death.

The fourth is immunization against the major childhood diseases.

If all these were carried out — and all can be afforded even by the poorest of countries — the lives of 20,000 children would be saved each day, UNICEF estimates.

The recession has taken a toll. But capitalism, like democracy, is the least bad system available. The tide comes back in, much of the damage will be repaired. Meanwhile, there is no need to stand idly by. UNICEF has shown what can be done. However hard the times, there is no excuse for letting children die.

—International Herald Tribune.

Diplomacy: A Radical Alternative to Euromissiles

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Let 1983 be remembered as the year the Cold Warriors led us, in the name of "national security," to the greatest insecurity in the history of American-Soviet relations.

The deployment this month of medium-range American missiles in Western Europe is an unnecessary and dangerous act. Its immediate consequence will be the counter-deployment of Soviet missiles much closer to the United States. Its enduring consequence will be to increase the risk of nuclear war through misapprehension by intensifying mistrust on both sides.

All of America's underlying national conflicts with the Soviet Union are political in nature, but as a nation Americans have stopped thinking politically about any of them. Mainstream American thinking about the Soviet Union has become militarized. It focuses only on weapons problems, reasons only in "strategic" terms, finds only military solutions. Americans like to say that politics is the resolution of conflict through bargaining and compromise, far in-

national affairs, it is called political diplomacy. But the United States no longer has any diplomatic policies toward the Soviet Union, only "strategic" ones. Indeed, whatever coherent policy there is, is shaped not by U.S. diplomats, but by the defense secretary and the president's national security adviser — officials whose first premise is military.

The mindless counting of warheads has blinded even ardent opponents of the arms race to the real lesson of the 1970s, now reaffirmed by the breakdown of the Geneva talks: No arms control agreement is possible or stable without broader political-diplomatic agreements.

The abolition of American diplomacy toward the Soviet Union is reflected in the 50-year history of its guiding political idea — détente, or the gradual reduction of conflicts through negotiations instead of military superiority. In 1933, President Roosevelt created the first detente policy by establishing diplomatic re-

lations with the Soviet Union. In 1953, President Eisenhower began diplomatic talks that ended American-Soviet confrontations in Austria and Korea. In 1963, President Kennedy called for a renewed American-Soviet diplomacy. In 1973, President Nixon's detente policy was still in force. But in 1983, even the word detente is profane in America.

But detente is the only rational political policy in U.S.-Soviet relations. Hot war would invite mutual destruction. Cold war has also become irrational, if only because it has entered a stage of mutual brinkmanship. And détente, or a U.S.-Soviet alliance as existed during World War II, is impossible, because too many historical, political and cultural differences divide the two nations.

All hope for the future therefore requires the rehabilitation of American diplomacy and detente. Bipartisan Cold Warriors rule out that hope, insisting, on the one hand, that the Soviet Union alone "betrayed" de-

tente in the 1970s, and, on the other hand, that all diplomatic possibilities have been exhausted. Both contentions are false. The United States also underwent détente in the 1970s by violating political promises to the Soviet Union, including, most-favored-nation status in trade and credits, ratification of SALT-2, and a neutralist policy toward China.

Nor have diplomatic approaches to U.S.-Soviet conflicts been exhausted. Most have not even been tried. In the Middle East, for example, the United States has ousted the Soviet Union from negotiations, but no political settlement is possible without its participation. A Soviet negotiating role should be conceded in return for recognition of Israel by Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In China policy, the United States has inflamed Soviet military armisties and outraged Taiwan by recklessly offering weapons to Beijing. A policy of American friendship but no weapons to either Chinese government might coax a reduction of Soviet forces along the potentially explosive Chinese-Soviet border and placate the Taiwan government.

As for strategic arms control, a simple American ratification of SALT-2 and postponement of further European missile development would bring the Soviet Union back to Geneva, probably with new concessions in hand.

Such political negotiations will never be easy, and some will fail. Nonetheless, there is evidence that the Soviet leadership, faced with serious domestic and foreign problems, is ready for a renewed and comprehensive diplomacy that could include Central America and possibly even Eastern Europe.

The Soviet government contributed, of course, to the militarization of present relations. But the choice now is stark and fatal: either diplomacy and détente, or militarism and missiles.

The writer is a professor of politics at Princeton University and writes a monthly column on Soviet affairs for The Nation.

By James Reston

determination to help solve the fearful atomic dilemma — to devote its entire heart and mind to find a way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death but consecrated to his life."

Two or three observations about all this. There is a generosity and civility in this speech we have not heard for a very long time. Eisenhower did not insist on nuclear "superiority" — he had it then and was offering to give it up.

He was careful to avoid recriminations or allegations of blame. "I don't wish," he said, "to rest either upon repetition of past proposals or the resentment of past ideas. The gravity of the time is such that every new

avenue of peace, no matter how dimly discernible, should be explored."

Of course, he had made other proposals to Moscow. One called for huge reductions in military budgets in order to allow greater spending on humanitarian pursuits. And though he had a temper and let it fly at times, there are no wounding phrases in his speeches condemning the character of his peace-time adversaries.

This, mind you, was 30 years ago, and even then Eisenhower was telling the United Nations that the United States had a nuclear stockpile, increasing every day, that was more devastating than all the bombs dropped in World War II.

"Fear has big eyes," according to an old Russian proverb. But sometimes the giants don't see.

The New York Times.

From Rome, A Different View of Beirut

By Enrico Jaccia

ROME — The early withdrawal of the Italian troops from the multinational force, or at least a reduction in their numbers, was the expected result of the latest events in Lebanon. Italian officials now are assuring the three other nations taking part in the force that they will remain in Beirut — but the level of skepticism and political pressure remains high in Rome.

An Italian withdrawal, in any case, would be a minor event in the much wider and more dangerous crisis that could be triggered by a frontal clash between the United States and Syria. It will soon appear that the policies of the United States and those of its Southern European allies are so divergent that the rift cannot be hidden.

Many observers have been struck by the fact that while the U.S. and French troops have been hit severely in Beirut, the Italians have appeared to be immune. There is a reason. The Italian commanders in Beirut have been careful not to give the impression that they are taking sides. "We are here to protect the Palestinians," they tell reporters.

To implement this policy, the head of the information services of the Italian contingent, a Major Cantatore, who is an old hand in local affairs, maintains the best possible relations with all factions.

Such a policy is severely strained when the clash between Washington and Damascus identifies Syrian-led forces in Lebanon as the adversary. In Rome, Syria is not seen as a foe. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti spent two days early last month as a guest in Damascus.

We must have friends on both sides, the Italians explain, to pursue a peacekeeping mission.

The posture of Italian military officers in Beirut reflects a more significant attitude among Rome political circles: From Christian Democrats to Communists, Italian politicians are substantially pro-Arab. The majority of the Italian parliament supports a Middle East policy which, although reasserting Israel's right to exist, favors the solution of the Palestinian problem.

So people here are puzzled when they learn that a new U.S.-Israeli joint strategy is directed toward the threat of Soviet-Syrian expansion in the Middle East. Such a threat is not perceived here.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the attitudes of NATO members in Southern Europe are moving away from the U.S. line. Greece, Italy and Spain are reluctant to follow Washington's initiatives. The Turkish government's silence is additional evidence of the malaise that is spreading in this delicate sector of the alliance.

Two interpretations of the latest U.S. military moves in Lebanon are making the rounds in Rome. Some observers believe that the United States wants to bring the Maronites home and only flexed its muscles to convince Damascus to reduce its ambitions and negotiate an agreement. For others, Washington is truly convinced that a new, critical phase in the global struggle with the Russians has begun, involving the United States and its allies.

If this is correct, a major effort will be needed to mobilize public opinion of the allied nations in NATO's southern flank. It took four years to convince people in some NATO countries to accept Euromissiles. Making them switch from a pro-Arab attitude to military cooperation with Israel would appear to be even a taller order.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the Same Moral Pot?

One of the cleverest aspects of an originally leftist media campaign launched in West Germany in the mid-1970s in order to dislodge Western Europe from its close ties to the United States is the unrelenting referral to "the superpowers."

This concept has purposefully thrown the United States into one moral pot with the Russians. At the same time, it allows Europeans to pretend to a smaller role in confronting the Russians.

That plays nicely into the hands of both the right and the left. The former can continue to increase business with the East at the expense of U.S.

industry, while the latter can hammer away at the U.S. position of moral superiority.

M.K. GREEVEN.
Kettl, West Germany.

Debt to the Voters

Regarding "Reaganism: Four Items That Add Up" (IHT, Dec. 3-4) by David S. Broder:

So, according to an IRS official, under the Reagan presidency, "corporations don't pay much tax," their contribution to the nation's tax bill is half what it was in 1976, and they are taxed at the same rate as a family of four with an income barely above

subsistence level. The current system of taxation is a slap in the face of every wage-earning American.

By now, it is generally accepted that successful politicians are expected to repay the debts they owe to those who have facilitated their advancement. However, the amount of Mr. Reagan's debt — which includes the lowering of pollution control standards, the reduction of truth in advertising, and Secretary James Watt's legacy — appears so huge and the repayment of it so blatant, that one wonders if his accession to power was quite worth the incurring of it.

If an inducement to reward a special interest is no less reprehensible

because it does not involve a cash payment, then Mr. Reagan's actions are no less blameworthy than those of ex-Prime Minister Thatcher in England or Economics Minister Otto von Lamsdorff in West Germany.

EIMAR HAMPEL.
Gstaad, Switzerland.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's name, address, telephone number, and city. Letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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'Coronation Street,' the King

by Susan Simpson

MANCHESTER — Hilda and Stan Ogden celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary this week and their neighbors joined them at a party. It began as a cozy affair and ended on a tragic note: One of the guests suddenly learned that his absent husband had been killed.

The victim was Len Fairclough, a builder with a taste for beer. His death may have come as a shock to his wife, but millions of British television viewers had been expecting it for months — Len Fairclough was a character on "Coronation Street," Britain's most popular television series.

It has been an eventful week on the "Coronation Street" set at the Granada TV studios in Manchester. Aside from the festive going-on, the series passed a milestone: Its 25th anniversary on the air in Britain. No other television series has lasted as long in this country or, probably, in the world.

Two "Coronation Street" episodes are shown every week and each is regularly watched by at least 13 million people, sometimes as many as 17 million. The Street is invariably among the top five programs in the British television ratings.

There are Street-watchers around the world as well. The series has been dubbed into Spanish and Hindi and shown with Chinese subtitles in Hong Kong. Letters are still arriving at Granada TV from fans in the United States, although the Street has not been broadcast there since the early 70s.

Over the years, British reviewers have filled columns trying to explain the Street phenomenon. "It is British folklore, a rich and wondrous reflection of northern life which reaches into the heart of the nation," gushed one.

Bill Podmore, the Street's executive producer, says simply, "People love it because they can see themselves in it."

Podmore carefully avoids using the term "soap opera" to describe the Street. He prefers the expression "folk opera." He explains: "A folk opera is an in-depth reflection of real life. I call 'Dallas' a soap opera."

Both "Dallas" and "Coronation Street" attract viewers an escape from reality, but, the

routes of departure could hardly differ more. The Street is so far removed from the lip gloss and luxury of the American series that it could almost have stepped out of a different century. In fact, many observers say "Coronation Street" has succeeded in Britain precisely because it has tapped a rich seam of nostalgia for stable, traditional communities.

A mythical working-class neighborhood in the north England county of Lancashire provides the setting. It is filled with Victorian row houses, the ideal place for a neighborhood (or noisy) residents. About 20 people live here, work here and drink here. The corner pub, the Rovers Return, is where they all meet to agonize over the latest domestic crisis, whether it's a philandering boyfriend or the problems of breeding boggles.

The drama on the Street is laced with wry humor. Hilda and Stan Ogden often contribute comic relief. When Stan worries aloud about the cost of their anniversary festivities, Hilda cuts in sharply.

"Well, what would you prefer, Stan? A nice little candlelight supper for two with me running down to the chippie and you fetching in a dozen cans of ale?"

"Now you're talking," he wheezes, stubbing the air with his forefinger.

"I think life is more about laughter than it is about crying," Podmore says. "I want to see a balance between humor and drama, between the comedy element and the human relationship element."

The characters exist as real people for many Street-watchers. They are strongly drawn — everybody knows someone as haughty as Annie Walker, the landlady at the Rovers, or as bland as Ken Barlow, the college boy on the block. Over time, the Street has built up such a believable world that viewers have been known to write in, asking to book rooms at the pub for Christmas parties.

Rarely have the lines between fact and fiction become as blurred as they did last winter, when the bespectacled Deirdre Barlow dithered about whether she should leave her husband for her lover.

It seemed everyone in Britain, from the milkman to the vicar, had an opinion about what she should do. The Fleet Street tabloids consulted psychiatrists, marriage counselors and computers. Street polls were run. Letters of

advice flowed in from viewers. One note to Anne Kirkbride, the actress who plays Deirdre Barlow, ended, "I never could see what Ken saw in you anyway, Four-Eyes."

The Street won an extra two million viewers. "It was a very big story," Podmore says with a smile.

The love triangle provided the Street's producers with the kind of publicity they want. But recently, the coverage has not been to their liking at all. "Coronation Street" has been hit by a run of real-life scandals and misfortunes and every new twist and turn has been trumpeted in the tabloids.

The case of Peter Adamson, the actor who played Len Fairclough for 22 years, heads the list. In July, Adamson was acquitted on charges of indecently assaulting young girls. Then he was fired. Before his trial he broke his contract by revealing backstage secrets to the press and because of that, the producers decreed, he had to be killed off.

Right after that decision came the announcement that Pat Phoenix was resigning. Phoenix, known on the Street as Elsie Tanner, was an original cast member. Another defector is Geoffrey Hughes. He played the roly-poly garbage collector, Eddie Yeats, and he has just departed from the screen, taking his bride, Marion, played by Veronic Dornan, with him.

Illness has had its own role to play. Denis Speed, better known as Annie Walker, is recuperating from a stomach ailment. She hasn't been seen on the Street for months. One character who will never return is the long-suffering Bert Tilsley — Peter Dudley, the actor who played him, died in October.

What was bad news on one Street was big news on another. "Street Six Strikes Again," crowed one Fleet Street paper. "Panic in the Street," shouted another.

Podmore sighs in exasperation. "They use 'Coronation Street' to increase their circulation."

But will the Street outlive its troubles?

Podmore leans back in his chair at the Granada TV studios here. "You know," he replies, "five years ago a British astrologer, Russell Grant, predicted that 'Coronation Street' would go through a very difficult patch in 1983. He said it if it survives that, which it will, it will go on forever. And he's absolutely right."



Orson Welles and Henry Jaglom.

What's New With Orson Welles?

PARIS — Orson Welles is a magician, Henry Jaglom a sorcerer's apprentice. Jaglom, a 41-year-old director, is better known in Hollywood for his charismatic chutzpah than for his films. He even got Welles to play in his first movie, "A Safe Place" (1970), during the filming of which Welles gave him the following indelible advice: "Whenever the crew says a scene won't cut or won't cut or isn't in the script, tell them it's a dream sequence. Sometimes even a magician needs a helping hand and Welles and Jaglom have teamed up to make pictures together. The scene is a Paris hotel. From outside the door of their suite one can already hear Welles's booming laugh.

They are talking. Jaglom explains, about the title of their new company, Weljag. Welles likes it because he says it sounds like a silver mine that the Hunt brothers might own. "We are co-directors or something," he explains with a grave imprecision. "We are announcing the formation of the Weljag company, which is announcing the production of two films which will be produced by

MARY BLUME

myself, separate from my directing activities, and directed by Mr. Welles," Jaglom states. "We have just completed the financing of 'King Lear,' which Mr. Welles will direct and star in, on this trip to Paris.

Welles, Jaglom continues, is wholly owned, Lechstein-Incorporated, offshore and worldwide. "We are very big and ambitious," adds Welles. He looks in great form, happy to be back at work. He lives in Las Vegas these days and will make "King Lear" imminently in Hollywood.

From the technical point of view, says Jaglom, "King Lear" will be as revolutionary as "Citizen Kane." As for the text, Welles is bursting with ideas.

A problem with Shakespeare, he says, is that in his lifetime his plays were performed in huge theaters and Shakespeare had to keep inventing exotics and flourishes to move armies on and off. "Up to now everybody, myself included, felt we had to extend the visual elements instead of doing what the movies make possible, which is reducing it to its essential so it becomes a more abstract and intimate 'Lear.' It's about old age and it's not about somebody trying to outsize the Metropolitan and outshoot the thunder."

"Orson also has a vision of 'Lear' in relation to women," Henry prompts.

"I believe the key to Lear and his extraordinary behavior at the beginning of the play, which is the toughest thing to swallow, is the fact that he probably had three wives, anyway probably two, and his last wife died in childbirth and he has lived for at least 25 years without the company of women. He lives with his knights, he's going to pieces. The absence of women, of the civilizing element of life, is the thing that blinds him and makes his tragedy."

Lear casts off his knights and turns to his daughters, whom he hardly knows, with predictable results. The youngest, Cordelia, says Welles, is like Lear in temperament and so is furious with her father, although she is not usually played this way.

"I think she should be enraged by this charade. At the end of the play she is leading the armies of France against the combined forces of Cornwall and Albany — in other words, Britain. Now she can't be Goldilocks, you know. She's got to look like the kind of woman who can lead an army. And I think the older sisters should be definitely older than she is, you should almost feel they're by another wife, that they're the eternal type of 'knowing what's best for Dad.' No matter how villainous they are, everything they say should be terribly reasonable. They should never lose the tone of reason with which you shove the old gentleman into the old folks' home because 'you'll be with your own kind.'"

"Lear abdicates out of a combination of self-indulgence and wisdom, which often happens, you know. He makes the terrible mistake that old people make because old people do not live by love, they're kept alive by power. That's why conductors never die. As long as they stand up in front of that orchestra and everybody looks at them, how can they die?"

Actors are lining up for Lear, Henry says. Right now there's a problem with another film, "The Other Side of the Wind," which Welles started shooting years ago and which is acted by such directors as Paul Mazursky, Peter Bogdanovich, Jaglom and John Huston.

"Huston's part shows how angelic I am because it's the best part I ever wrote and I gave it to John because I thought he'd be better. Now I think that gets me straight to heaven," Welles says piously. He is wearing a terrycloth caftan cut like a pup tent.

The problem, says Henry, is that "The Other Side of the Wind" was financed by the shah of Iran's brother-in-law and one of the ayatollah's first acts on seizing power was to claim that the film belonged to him. The partly finished negative is in a Paris bank vault and Welles, who believes strongly in the Napoleonic code, went to a French court to get the negative back. The court, says Henry, decided in Welles's favor and he will have the negative in his hands in two weeks. Now that he is about to get it back, Welles is bubbling with plans.

"I'd finally lost the last drop of interest after all these years of the film sitting in the can. The burden of ever having to finish it became terrible," he says.

"Why I got involved," says Henry, "is I ran into Orson in a restaurant four years ago and I said, 'How are you?' and his line to me was, 'I've lost my girlish enthusiasm,' and I said, 'Oh, my God.'"

And he gave it back to me," Welles says. Both Welles and Jaglom say their favorite Welles film is his last, "F for Fake," made in 1973, which is about illusion and reality and suggests it doesn't much matter which is which. Jaglom calls "F for Fake" a film about boxes within boxes and says "The Other Side of the Wind" in its new form will contain this theme. "It's about the very thing which it's about, making a movie. So it's a movie about making a movie within which there is a movie and within that movie the filmmaker makes a movie."

Soloist in a Mideast Peace Dance

by Jane M. Friedman

TEL AVIV — On July 12, 1979, members of an Israeli audience in Caesarea watched a performance of the Berlin Opera's ballet, "Cinderella," starring Valery and Galina Panov, and co-starring a dancer unknown in Israel till then.

In great indignation, an Egyptian dancer, Reda Sheta, was making his debut in Israel, only three, and a half months after the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt had been signed. Aside from Cairo's diplomats, he was one of the first Egyptians to come to Israel.

Since then, the 34-year-old Sheta has become the lead male dancer in Israel's Bat Dor Dance Company. Although he is based in Zurich, he performs with the troupe in Israel and tours with it abroad, most recently in New York and Los Angeles.

"His participation has had a relevance in terms of relations with Egypt," says Harry Swersky, business manager of Bat Dor. "It's been good for the both of us."

"I feel good with the people here," says Sheta. "I feel at home. Tel Aviv is not so different from Alexandria."

In 1979, when the Panovs asked Sheta to dance in Israel, he was so scared that he considered declining. "I told them I had to have guarantees for myself, extra security," he says at his dance studio in Tel Aviv. Recalling his terror, he laughs.

Members of the Bat Dor company saw Sheta dance with the Panovs in Caesarea and decided to invite him to their studios. Bat Dor — whose name means "contemporary" — was looking for a new male lead.

"It was amazing," says Jeanette Ordman, the company's artistic director and prima ballerina. "Every lift we tried, worked. One of the reasons is we have the same length arms."

Sheta quickly agreed to dance with Bat Dor, partly to break out of the routine of "Giselle" and "Swan Lake" that he seemed to have been performing all over Europe ever since he had left Egypt as a teen-ager.

He was with the Cairo Ballet from 1966 to 1969, then moved to Europe. He danced with the Palermo and Bologna companies before joining the Zurich Opera Ballet in 1975. He is now a guest performer with both the Zurich Opera Ballet and the Berlin Opera. Bat Dor was his introduction to American-style modern dance.

At first, Sheta looked stiff, says Baroness Batseva de Rothschild, who, with Ordman, founded the company in 1968. But eventually he mastered the movements and style.

"For the first time," says Dora Sowdon, dance critic of the Jerusalem Post, "Bat Dor has a real male star."

Sheta and the Israeli members of the company say he is part of the family. He has made friends, enjoys Israeli food and has learned some Hebrew. The company seems to regard him as just another dancer, with a penchant for acting onstage and off.

When Sheta first performed the lead part in a work dedicated to an Israeli soldier who died in the 1973 war with Egypt, one of the Bat Dor members angrily told him he shouldn't dance



Reda Sheta.

it. But politics usually does not enter the relationship between him and the other members. "I hate to mix politics with art," Sheta says.

Sometimes, though, the mixture seems inevitable. The Bat Dor company became embroiled in controversy last spring during its tour of Africa — a publicity brochure offended newspapers and government officials by referring to Kenya as "the heart of the Dark Continent."

— and Sheta boosted morale by giving pep talks to the dancers. "I felt like an Israeli then," he says.

Sheta's family in Cairo has accepted his move here. So have his Egyptian friends, who at first were shocked. And for the Israelis in Bat Dor, the assimilation of Reda Sheta is regarded as proof that art can be a vehicle to cross-cultural understanding.

"That's the marvelous thing about dance," says the Bat Dor's choreographer, Dora Reiter-Solter. "It's its own religion. We're all sweating, so there's no time to speak. Maybe if the whole world stopped speaking, we'd have a bit of peace, like we do in dance."

No. 2 Soft Lead Word Processor

LOS ANGELES — In an unabashed effort to combine "yesterday's" technology with today's terminology to make tomorrow's money, Peter McWilliams has written a word-processor manual — or the pencil.

His paperback parody gives simple instructions for using the pencil, which the author calls the McWilliams II Word Processor. In the 44-page, illustrated "manual," the tip of the pencil head becomes a "printer port" and its eraser is a "deprocessor."

paper under the point of the McWilliams II. Create. To save the file, "put the piece of paper in a safe place."

And if the user wishes to "delete" part of the text, simply "place eraser (deprocessor)" side of the McWilliams II over the portion of the file to be deleted. Rub and rub.

The book cites numerous convenient aspects of the McWilliams II. It's portable, prints characters in any language, uses no energy, is easy to learn, has no moving parts and is "user friendly" — anybody can learn to use it.

As for repairs, the book says "Every McWilliams II comes with an unconditional five-year guarantee. If anything goes wrong with your McWilliams II, simply return it to us (along with \$5 for postage and handling), and we'll be happy to repair it or send you a new one absolutely free."

McWilliams hopes the book, which costs \$3.95 and which has just been published by Prelude Press in West Hollywood, California, will sell well. "I have no pride. I have no shame. I have not much money and I want a lot."

[illegible]

TRAVEL

Christmas Shopping: In Vienna And in Paris

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — The painter Arik Brauer, 54, whose surrealist vision has somewhere between the Brueghels and Hieronymus Bosch's and whose sprawling splashes of color have made him the most surprising and amusing of Vienna's "fantastic realists," had a shockingly small exhibition last month — in a window and two show-cases of K&K's, the crown jewelers from Hapsburg days.

In his studio, Brauer has created 33 pieces of costume jewelry hanging in price from 3,150 schillings (about \$165) for a silver serpent pendant to golden necklaces of Mozart's Papageno (Brauer designed a memorable Paris Opera production of "The Magic Flute" in the 70s) for 70,791 schillings and a pear-shaped garden-gate for 83,391 schillings.

Most of the pieces were sold during the exhibition, but Brauer's clay reliefs remain intact for a goldsmith or silversmith to produce new ones when ordered. Only the smallest (in size and price) will be ready for Christmas, but these include such recurrent Brauer symbols as the Lion of Judah (25,662 schillings) and Star of David (25,071 schillings) necklaces; a Prophet bracelet (14,574 schillings); scarab (3,423 schillings) and fish (4,053 to 5,124 schillings) pendants; and rings with similar themes from 4,053 to 8,846 schillings.

All these prices are for 24 carat gold. For gilded silver, add 16.67 percent. For gold, multiply the silver price by 3.33. Then add 10 percent for shipping and insurance and send the total to A.E. K&K's, Nussbaumerstrasse 15, A-1010 Vienna. If you order from outside Austria, you don't have to pay the 30-percent luxury tax that residents do.

Vienna is winding down a year-long celebration of its withstanding a Turkish siege 300 years ago, thereby saving the West for Christianity, Christmas and Christmas giving. The events of 1683 also inspired the Viennese coffeehouse, which was built on the ruins of the Turks left behind. If you want an official souvenir of the Coffeehouse Year, the Viennese Coffeehouse Association has commissioned two glasses — coffee used to be sipped by the glass — "imprinted with its coffee-pot emblem and the words *Wiener Kaffee Spezialität*."

The taller glass is called *Kolschitzky* in honor of the Viennese spy who penetrated the Turkish lines and knew what to do with the mysterious brown beans. The shorter and stouter glass, which has a handle, is called *Musafir* in honor of the otherwise disgraced Turkish sultan whose forces were repelled at the gates of Vienna. It is an *Einspänner* glass. — *Einspänner* means both a glass of black coffee, with whipped cream and powdered sugar, and a one-horse carriage. The glass has long been favored by the cavalry of cabalists because they can hold the reins with one hand and the handle of a *Einspänner* with the other.

Each glass retails for less than a dollar: 17 schillings for a *Kolschitzky*, 15 schillings for a *Musafir*. They are mailed in cartons of six (including any combination of the two styles). For packing and insurance in Europe, add 100 schillings when ordering from Theodor R. Ritz, Trautsonstrasse 203, A-1150 Vienna.

Ritz's glasses also hold water, whiskey and wine — only the first of which is drunk widely in Austria. It used to be said, with some truth,



Illustration by Boris McGraw

that any Austrian white wine was better than all Austrian reds and that, since they're bottled young, Austrian wines don't travel.

The *veritas* in the vineyards has changed, however, in the decade since Just von Hoper took over as the winemaker at Klosterkeller, Siegfriedsdorf, hard by the Hungarian border. After producing two superb reds that won national gold medals in 1979, he sent his wines traveling on Austrian Airlines flights and soon he was drawing inquiries from passengers, wholesalers and international distributors. Today, 43 percent of his trade is export.

If you wish to savor his success, try his 1979 Blaufränkisch Reserve (40 schillings), a *Gauze* that glories in the loamy soil and late-season sunshine of the Burgenland. They can be sent in cartons of six (any assortment), anywhere in Europe for just 150 schillings a carton when ordering from Just von Hoper, Klosterkeller Siegfriedsdorf, A-7011 Siegfriedsdorf, Burgenland, Austria.

Another Austrian import-export miracle is refugees. Ever since the four-power occupation ended in 1955, Austria has been the only country in the world offering unrestricted political asylum to those who cross its frontiers.

Starting with Hungarians in 1956 and continuing with Czechs and Slovaks in 1968, Poles in 1981 and today's trickle of Cambodians, Nicaraguans, Ugandans, Afghans and Russian Jews, there have been absolutely no time limits, small print or even hesitation in Austria's concern for political and religious refugees.

Their halfway house for resettlement in Austria or elsewhere is the refugee camp at Traiskirchen, which is always overcrowded and underfinanced and would welcome Christmas contributions, payable to Fluchtlinge-lager Traiskirchen and sent to the social welfare director, Franz Supak, at Otto Cizekstrasse 24, A-2514 Traiskirchen, Austria.

by Jean Rafferty

PARIS — Christmas shopping in Paris is as special as the city itself. There is a sacred discovery around almost every corner, whether it is something to buy or something for the eye: an eccentric new boutique near the Place des Vosges, a dedicated craftsman repairing a cello in the Marais, the strains of Vivaldi through the crisp evening air in St. Germain des Pres, the sleek elegance of a sunny Saturday morning on the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

The insouciant charm of the Marais spawns many an original gift. Handcrafted reproductions of antique tiles from Smart, at 22 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 3 (tel: 277.41.24), with colorful motifs of the zodiac or Marseilles tarot card figures, about 90 francs (about \$11), would make an unusual present once framed. Just down the street, the Carrelages du Marais at 46 Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris 4 (tel: 278.17.43), will make a hand-painted pottery Christmas plate to your design for 210 francs. The store also has framed bird tiles at 120 francs and plates, candlesticks and ink pots at 160 francs.

For those who love Paris so much they want to take some of it home: Parisian lanterns and street lamps in styles from Louis XIII through Art Deco from Le Jardin Saint Paul at 24 Quai des Celestins, Paris 4 (tel: 273.08.89), which is expert at shipping these rather unwieldy souvenirs. Lanterns start at 340 francs, street lamps cost 480 to 800 francs.

Right out of Barwoman's wardrobe — the most unconventional belt in town inspired by a spider's web, 990 francs from the new Boutique Sentimental, at 14 Rue du Roi de Sicile, Paris 4 (tel: 278.84.04), whose beautifully made clothes are as expensive as they are extraordinary.

The legendary luxury of the Faubourg Saint-Honoré lends a certain cachet to a gift. Lanvin, at 22 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 265.14.40) has an elegant solution to keeping your hands warm: a Russian mull evening bag made of braided satin in red, black or gold, trimmed with black velvet chenille and worn with a long black satin cord, 680 francs.

Cassegrain, at 422 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 260.20.08), where the *grain* order their writing paper and visiting cards, has an extensive line of both classic and amusing writing material and desk accessories. Cards in the form of hearts, doves, cats or palettes come in eight colors (35 to 45 francs for 12), perfect for the inevitable thank-you notes, or you can buy a first look-up diary sprinkled with red hearts, 65 francs.

Also in the neighborhood is the toy store Au Nain Bleu at 406-410 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 260.39.01). In tin, Napoleon and four of his soldiers cost 280 francs; a full complement of empire soldiers, in plastic, is 820 francs. Red or green Christmas stockings are 75 francs and Santa Claus boots come in two sizes: 36 francs and 49 francs.

For the harried homemaker, after all that bending over a hot stove, what could be kinder than a gift massage by Jacqueline of Ingrid Millet at 54 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 266.66.20), who looks after the celebrated bodies of Sylvie Vartan, Isabelle Adjani and Regine Crespin? A 50-minute rub-down costs 165 francs; for 265 francs you get an hour's soak in sea mud.

Dior, at 30 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 8 (tel: 723.54.44), has the prettiest store decorations in Paris. Good values this year: Glass boules cuff links in many colors, 260 francs; smashing red and white striped suspenders, 290 francs; a silver-plated card case, 150 francs plus 45 francs for engraving; an address book or agenda in regimental striped-silk, 250 francs each; large silk men's handkerchiefs, which can be used as small scarves, in paisley or polka-dots, 150 francs.

Where but to Montparnasse, traditional haunt of artists, to look for a gift for your favorite Sunday painter? Artes, at 26 Rue Vavin, Paris 6 (tel: 326.94.99), has a wooden painter's case of palette, brushes and gouaches for 184 francs. At the same address, Rouge et Noir (tel: 326.05.77) has two packs of playing cards with themes of French wines and cheeses, 35 francs each, and a charming Russian chess set with brightly painted red and yellow dolls as pieces, 345 francs.

Posters from French museum and gallery art shows are always popular. The Galerie du Chapitre, 23 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6 (tel: 354.27.70), has a good selection from 30 to 900 francs, framed from 350 francs.

Left Bank bohemian chic is exemplified by the ravishing ruffled satin garters, in pink or saucy black with pink ribbons, 100 francs at Chantal Thomass, 11 Rue Madame, Paris 6 (tel: 544.57.13). It is also the address for the most-sought-after lace stockings in town, 140 francs, or 190 francs for lace tights.

There's great glitter at Ancolie, 8 Rue de Sevres, Paris 6 (tel: 548.58.31). The shop's black rubber "dog collar" with rhinestone buckle must be this year's most amusing necklace, a snap at 210 francs with matching bracelet and belt, 150 francs and 250 francs.

Other suggestions: A lightweight fabric shoulder bag to go everywhere in muted Renaissance colors with black satin cord, perfect to post or peek, 195 francs exclusive to Les

Impressions, 29 Rue de Condé, Paris 6 (tel: 326.97.86). Picturesque needlepoint Christmas stockings to make for next year, 480 francs for the kit from Kell's Corner, 94 Rue de Grenelle, Paris 7 (tel: 544.64.26).

An original way to get your message across comes from Chacun Pour Toi, 58 Rue de Bourgogne, Paris 7 (tel: 551.38.48), mecca for the personalized present. Virtually everything in the shop — ashtrays, cushions, silver hearts — can be applied, painted or engraved with the name, initials, phrase or photograph you desire at a cost from 50 to 800 francs.

After all those parties, what about a refreshing "Baptême de l'Air" in a hot air balloon? An hour-long flight is 712 francs from Les Montgolfières de France, 55 Quai de Bourbon, Paris 4 (tel: 271.39.25).

Off the beaten track but worth the detour is the enchanting Pain d'Épice at 29 Passage Jouffroy, Paris 9 (tel: 770.82.65). You'll find everything for the dollhouse (including the ready-to-paint house itself, 580 francs), down to the minibottle of champagne, 22 francs, and puppets (a red-robed king with crown perched jauntily on his bald wooden pate is 69 francs), marionettes, books, games and imaginative gift baskets with different themes: the bath, writing paper and pen, breakfast canes with jams, rainbow lollipops and candy canes. You can buy them ready-made (about 80 to 150 francs) or put one together yourself.

Pipemakers since 1867, the Pipe du Nord at 21 Boulevard de Magenta, Paris 10 (tel: 208.23.47) is a tiny shop packed with pipes — its handcrafted models in briar, 150 to 2,000 francs; pottery pipes, old and new, 26 to 100 francs; and pipes whose sculptured "sea foam" white bowls reveal an Arab prince, Sherlock Holmes or Bacchus, among others, 500 to 1,500 francs.

Festive touches: For her, white and green holly faience candlesticks, 95 francs from Le Cadre Rouge, 22 Avenue Victoria, Paris 1 (tel: 233.71.05). And for a practical joker, an electric plug that allows one to clap off and on the light it's attached to, 200 francs from Mec Plus Ultra, 5 Rue Bréa, Paris 6 (tel: 354.87.29).

Everyone likes to be home for the holidays. Help more than 750 children to spend this Christmas and many others with their brothers and sisters in one of the houses supported by the Villages de Joie, 6 Cité Montbailly, Paris 9 (tel: 526.71.79), which provides surrogate mothers and homes to keep large families of orphans and abandoned children together; or give to the Petits Frères des Faubourgs, 33 Avenue Parmentier, Paris 11 (tel: 355.39.19), who make it possible for the aged and infirm to remain independent in their own homes.

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
RECEIPTS — Dec. 14: Philippe Entremont piano (Debussy, Chopin).
Dec. 15: Jane Marsh soprano, Erik Werba piano (Hindemith).
ROCK — Dec. 11: Tina Turner.
Kurfürstentum (tel: 68.16.11).
ROCK — Dec. 14: Iron Maiden.
Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts (tel: 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria."
Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts (tel: 78.25.50).
CONCERT — Dec. 10 and 11: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor, Henrik Szeryng violin (Bach, Janacek, Beethoven).
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
MUSICAL — Through December: "Cats."
Victoria's English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60).
English Speaking Theatre — To Dec. 17: "Candida" (Shaw).
Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).
Dec. 11: "Albert Herring" (Britten) Conrad Artmiller conductor.
Dec. 12, 14, 18, 21, 25: "Gilbert and Sullivan" Caspar Richter conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
Dec. 10, 11, 16, 17, 25: "Die Lustige Witwe" (Lehar).
BRUSSELS, La Maison de la Culture Juive (tel: 648.18.59).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 18: Albert Einstein.
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 51.50.45).
CONCERTS — Dec. 11: Vlaanderen Philharmonische Orchestra, André Vandermooten conductor, Jean-Claude Van Eyndem piano (Beethoven).
Dec. 14: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-François Wallez conductor, Maurice André trumpet, Michèle Pena soprano (Haydn, Bach, Hummel, Albinoni).
Dec. 15: Belgian National Orchestra, Pavel Kogan conductor, Evgeny Mogulskiy piano (Wagner, Mozart, Shostakovich).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Circus Bldg.
CONCERT — Dec. 10: Seattle Symphony Orchestra, Myung-Whi Chung conductor (Beethoven, Elgar, Mahler).
International Jazz Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67).
JAZZ — Dec. 10: Ahmadu Jarr and the Highlife Orchestra.
Museum of Decorative Art (tel: 14.94.53).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: "Conch and Man," the couch as motif and effect in fine and applied art, as means of payment etc.
Radio House (tel: 11.14.15).
CONCERT — Dec. 15 and 16: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Radio Chamber Choir, Charles Farncombe conductor (Purcell).
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To Jan. 15: "Young Blood: Today's Young Designers — Tomorrow's Way of Life." Barbican Theatre — Dec. 17-31: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).
The Pit — To Dec. 16: "Custom of the Country" (Wright).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."
To Feb. 19: "Islamic Art and Design: 1500-1700."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).
OPERA — Dec. 13, 17, 23, 29: "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck).
Dec. 12: "Aida" (Verdi).
From Dec. 16: "Himalayan Rainbow: A Nepalese Textile Tradition." From Dec. 16: "Pattern of Islands, Micronesia Yesterday and Today." National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
Cologne Theatre — Dec. 14, 19-31: "Master Harold and the Boys" (Fagard).
Lyttelton Theatre — Dec. 10-31: "Cinderella," pantomime directed by Bill Bryden.
Olivier Theatre — Dec. 14-17, 29-31: "Jean Seberg" (Hamlisch).
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600." Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03).
CONCERT — Dec. 16: London Philharmonic Orchestra (Christmas music).
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Ballet — Dec. 14 and 20: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
Royal Opera — Dec. 10, 13, 16: "Esclarmonde" (Massenet) Richard Bonynge conductor.
Faislaidale (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Reg Butler" (1913-1981).
To Jan. 22: "John Piper."
Dec. 14-Feb. 12: "Image and Process: Studies, Stage and Final Proofs from the Graphic Works of Richard Hamilton." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "Richard Doyle (1824-1883) and His Family." To Feb. 26: "Marketa Luskacova: Pilgrims, a photography." Dec. 14-March 4: "Islamic Bookbinding."

FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (65 Quai D'Orsay, 75007).
Dec. 10: Arts & Crafts Festival.
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 727.12.33).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 12: "Twentieth Century Czech Design." To Jan. 23: "Balthus."
Espérance (tel: 256.27.95).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 20: Tomek Karwik.
Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).
EXHIBITION — Dec. 10-Feb. 5: "Electricity and Electronics in 20th-Century Art." Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 46.54.10).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 16: "J.M.W. Turner." To Feb. 13: "Hommage à Raphael." Musée de Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Apostrophe de Raphael, Dessins et Peintures Musée du Louvre." Musée Rodin (tel: 555.17.61).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 27: "Dante and Virgil in Hell." Opéra — Dec. 10 and 13: "Raymond" (Glazounov).
OPERA — Dec. 12, 14, 18: "Saint François d'Assise" (Messiaen) Seiji Ozawa conductor.
Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73).
Ensemble Orchestral de Paris — Dec. 13: Jean-François Wallez conductor, Maurice André trumpet, Michèle Pena soprano (Haydn, Hummel, Bach, Albinoni).
Orchestre de Paris — Dec. 14: Daniel Barenboim piano.
London Symphony Orchestra — Dec. 10: Claudio Abbado conductor. Maurizio Pollini piano (Webern, Schoenberg, Bartók).
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).
MUSICAL — To Jan. 8: "Sophisticated Ladies" (Duke Ellington).
Théâtre de Paris (tel: 874.10.75).
THEATRE — To Jan. 1: "Les Trois Mousquetaires" (Dumas).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).
CONCERTS — Dec. 18-21: Christmas Concerts with Hong Kong Chorus, Pro Musica Society, Hong Kong Chorus, China Singers, Cecilia Singers, Hong Kong Bach Choir, Hong Kong Choral Society. DANCE — Dec. 16 and 17: Dance Forum of College. RECITAL — Dec. 17: Cheung Ming Yuen cello.
Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 524.41.27).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 24: "Chinese Jade Carving."

ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel: 69.82.72).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "Moritz Oppenheim (1800-1882): The First Jewish Painter." To January: "David Bomberg in Palestine: The Transitional Years."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99).
OPERA — Dec. 11, 14, 16, 18, 21: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).
Ballet — Dec. 14-23: "La Sylphide" (Lewinski) Michel Sasseon conductor.
ROME, Accademia Filarmonica Romana (tel: 36.01.73).
RECITAL — Dec. 14: Aldo Ciccolini piano (Mozart, Ravel, Debussy).
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 63.19.48).
OPERA — Dec. 11, 13, 15, 21, 22: "Così fan Tutti" (Mozart) Arnold Ostman conductor.
TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).
Ballet — Dec. 13-21: "Roméo et Juliet" (Prokofiev) Stuttgart Ballet. Michael Collins, Francis Raine conductors.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).
To Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Munakata." To Dec. 18: "Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71).
CONCERT — Dec. 14, 15, 17: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Beethoven, Shostakovich).
RECITAL — Dec. 10: Geoffrey Madge piano (Bach).
Gewestelijk Museum (tel: 24.22.09).
EXHIBITION — To March 26: "Roman Vishniac: A Vanished World," photographs of Jewish Eastern Europe, taken on the eve of World War II. ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel: 14.29.11).
CONCERT — Dec. 15 and 16: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, James Conlon conductor (Mahler, Mozart).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 9: "Expressionism and Constructivism: Two Aspects of Art from Germany." National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 23: "Drawings from Blair Adam." GLASGOW, City Hall (tel: 552.59.61).
CONCERT — Dec. 11: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Raymond Leppard conductor (Purcell, Handel).
Theatre Royal (tel: 248.45.67).
Scottish Opera — Dec. 10: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck) Stephen Barlow conductor.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Anla de Saussure (tel: 51.18.47).
PANTOMIME — Dec. 10-11: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" (Hall).
Geneva Amateur Operatic Society. Musée de l'Art et de l'Histoire (tel: 297.55.66).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 20: "Militia de Matheva." Petit Palais, Musée Genève (tel: 46.14.33).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Kissing and the Park School." MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gaudin, Centre Culturel. EXHIBITION — To Jan. 29: "Ferdinand Hodler."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
To Feb. 12: "Kandinsky: Russian and Bauhaus Years, 1915-1931." Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 532.77.10).
EXHIBITION — To June 3: "Chinese Garden and Flower Paintings." WASHINGTON D.C., Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History (357.13.00).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1: "The Precious Legacy: Judaic Treasures"

What's Doing in Boston

by Fox Butterfield

BOSTON — The 20th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's assassination makes the Kennedy Library an excellent starting point for a tour of Boston. The gleaming white marble and glass library, designed by I.M. Pei, is one of Boston's most rewarding, though often overlooked, attractions. The library has been staging a special display on public reaction to the assassination in addition to its superb half-hour film on Kennedy's life and his regular exhibits about the president and his family. Few visitors go away unmoved.

Set on Columbia Point with a magnificent view of Boston Harbor, the Kennedy Library is a good reminder that Boston is a city of presidents. Along with John Kennedy, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, who were natives, both Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt went to Harvard University in Cambridge across the Charles River, and Calvin Coolidge rose to fame by stopping the Boston police strike. The Kennedy Library (tel: 617-929-4523) is best reached by car and is a 15-minute drive from downtown. Take the Southeast Expressway to Exit 17 and then follow the signs. The library is open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; admission is \$1.50, children under 16 free. President Kennedy's birthplace in suburban Brookline, at 83 Beals Street, is also a National Historic Site and is open to the public from 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. daily.

Except for getting to the Kennedy Library, driving is not recommended for the uninitiated in Boston. The narrow, crooked streets downtown are said to have been laid out by wandering cows in the 17th century, and that is easy to believe. Even when they are not torn up for construction of the hotels and office buildings that have transformed the city center over the last 15 years, the streets have few signs and little parking.

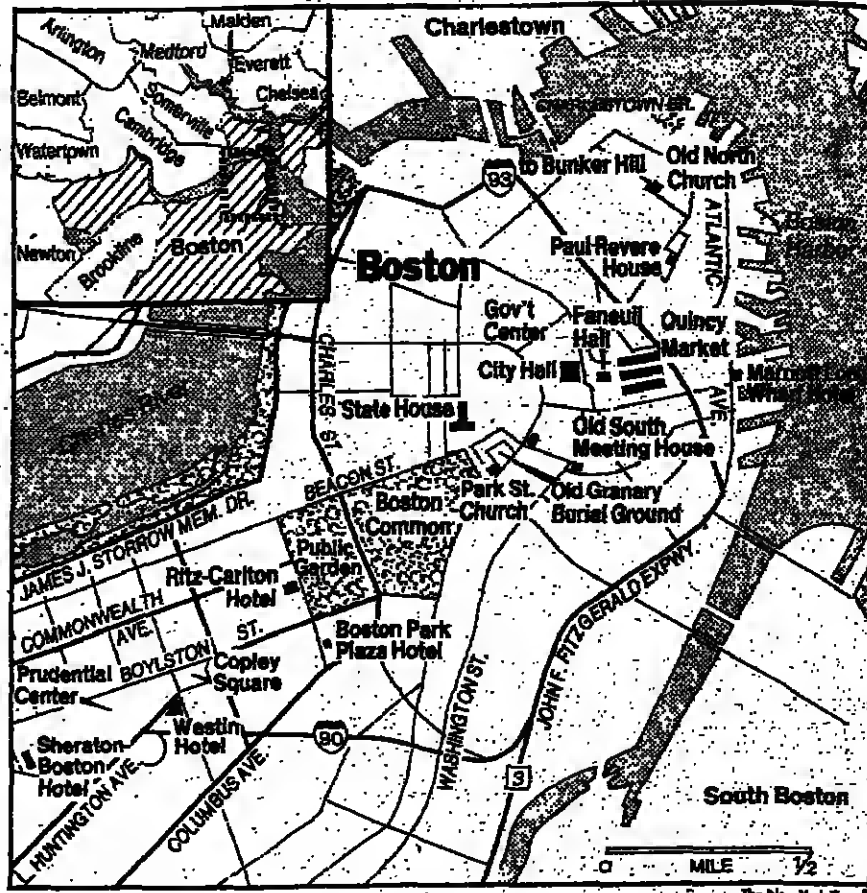
Fortunately, Boston is one of the best cities in America for walking. It is extremely compact, and most of the sights can easily be reached on foot.

Boston's subway system, the oldest in America, is extensive, with its lines differentiated by colors: The Red Line runs from downtown to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then Harvard University in Cambridge; the Blue Line goes to Logan Airport, and the Green Line goes out past the Museum of Fine Arts and Boston University and Boston College.

As an alternative, Trolley Tours (tel: 269-7010) has a one-hour tour that covers the major sights downtown. It leaves from the harbor side of Quincy Market, from noon to 6 P.M. The fare is \$4. Gray Line, at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel in the Prudential Center (tel: 426-8805), has year-round tours that include Lexington and Concord — two major names of the American Revolution — and Plymouth as well as Boston.

With your internal compass adjusted, you might then try the Freedom Trail, a three-mile (about five-kilometer) stretch of American history covering 16 historic sites, that is easy to follow along the painted sidewalk. Maps are available from the Boston National Historical Park Visitor Center, 15 State Street (tel: 223-0038). Officially, the trail begins beside the Boston Common at the gold-domed State House designed by Charles Bulfinch in 1798. But you can start anywhere and proceed at your own pace. Allow two to three hours for the whole trail.

From the State House the trail leads to the Park Street Church, where William Lloyd Garrison gave his first anti-slavery address, past King's Chapel, the first Anglican church in the New World, to the Old South Meeting House, where the Boston Tea Party was plotted. Another block brings you to the Old State House, the site of the Boston Massacre.



Church, where the lanterns were hung to start Paul Revere on his ride.

The Freedom Trail then continues across the Charlestown Bridge to the Navy Yard and the USS Constitution, "Old Ironsides," the 44-gun frigate launched in 1797 and undefeated in 24 battles — one of the most popular attractions in Boston. Next to the ship is the Bunker Hill Pavilion, with a 25-minute multimedia show that recreates the Battle of Bunker Hill. The Bunker Hill battlefield and monument are up the hill beyond the Navy Yard.

A pleasant complement to the Freedom Trail is to start at the State House and walk in the other direction, surveying Beacon Hill. Henry James, who lived at No. 131 Mount Vernon Street, behind the State House, once called it "the only respectable street in America."

The Museum of Fine Arts (465 Huntington Avenue, tel: 267-9900), with its new west wing designed by Pei, is worth a trip to Boston itself. In the 160 galleries are the finest Old Kingdom sculpture outside Cairo, an authentic Coptic chapel, early American furniture, an excellent collection of Chinese and Japanese art. Hours: 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., closed Mondays. Admission: \$3; under 17, free.

A small gem, treasured by Bostonians, is the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, a Venetian palazzo transported to America by Mrs. Gardner and filled with art assembled for her by Bernard Berenson. At 280 The Fenway, near the Museum of Fine Arts, it is open Tuesday through Sunday from 1 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. Donations are suggested.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is now in its second century, with concerts Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 P.M. and Fridays at 2 P.M. Seiji Ozawa, the music director, will be away in December, but guest conductors will fill in. At Symphony Hall, 301 Massachusetts Avenue (tel: 266-1492).

A visit might profitably include the observatory atop the blue glass John Hancock Tower in Copley Square. In addition to its panoramic view of Boston, the observatory features a useful five-minute film and an urban and delightful recorded talk by Walter Muir Whitehill, the late Boston historian, taking you through Boston's history. The observatory is open daily from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M., Sundays from noon to 11 P.M. Admission: \$2.25; \$1.50 for ages 5-15, free under 5.

With 13 new hotels either recently opened or under construction, Boston has nearly doubled its hotel space in the last year. It is now possible to find a room without booking months in advance, although it is still recommended that visitors reserve early for the better addresses.

The discreet dowager of Boston's hoteliers is the Ritz-Carlton (15 Arlington Street, tel: 536-5700) facing the Public Garden. The Ritz is not a physically spectacular hotel, but it is run with impeccable taste and concern for privacy. A double room costs from \$125 to \$160.

Much larger and showier is the new Westin Hotel (10 Huntington Avenue in Copley Square, tel: 262-9600). With contemporary glass, greenery and waterfalls, it is luxurious but lacks a traditional sense of Boston. Double rooms range from \$140 to \$190.

Perhaps the most popular new hotel is the Marriott Long Wharf (296 State Street, tel: 227-0800). Built on the site of a former wharf

jutting out into the harbor, it resembles a docked ocean liner. Doubles here run from \$125 to \$165.

For those on a more modest budget, the Boston Park Plaza (30 Park Place, tel: 426-2000) offers comfort and a good location at slightly lower prices. A double room here starts at \$77.

For dining, Maison Robert (45 School Street, tel: 227-3370) offers excellent French cuisine plus striking ambience. It is set inside the renovated Old City Hall, an 1865 structure where Mayor James Michael Curley had his last in-laws. The restaurant also overlooks the King's Chapel Burying Ground, the first cemetery in town, with the graves of Governor John Winthrop and the Rev. John Cotton. The menu is classic and understated. Try the fresh lobster with lobster sauce or the stack of lamb with the apple tart for dessert. Dinner for two with wine costs about \$100.

Arguably Boston's best restaurant is L'Espresso (30 Gloucester Street, tel: 262-3023). Set in a Back Bay townhouse, it offers a French menu that leans to nouvelle but is always imaginative, elegant and fresh. Chef Monoc Meddhead is celebrated for his game birds, like the roasted mallard duck with huckleberry sauce, and for his salmon with white peppercorn caramelized with raspberry vinegar. Allow \$100 for dinner for two. Reservations are necessary.

For seafood, which you ought to sample while in the home of cod, Legal Sea Foods may have the best (at the Park Plaza Hotel, tel: 426-4444, and in the Charlestown Hill Mall in nearby Brookline, tel: 783-8084). The fish chowder is a meal in itself, and the sole, scrod and swordfish are always fresh. The lines are a drawback, maddeningly long, with no reservations accepted. A meal for two will run from \$15 to \$30.

More traditionally minded visitors may want to sample Boston's landmark eateries. Locke-Ober Cafe (3 Winter Place, tel: 542-1340) was the city's premier restaurant for almost a century before Julia Child, from Cambridge, raised Americans' gastronomic consciousness. The downstairs Men's Grill, now open to women, maintains its Victorian plush atmosphere and old-fashioned rich Continental menu. It is still a favorite with local businessmen and politicians. Specialties include the Cape Cod broiled scallops and lobster Savanah, lobster sautéed in butter with mushrooms, green peppers, pineapples, paprika and cream sauce. With wine, dinner for two may be \$50 to \$70.

Durgin Park (30 North Market Street, tel: 227-2038) is another Boston institution. Its long communal tables, sturdy waitresses and huge slabs of roast beef all remain despite the passage of years. Two may eat lunch for \$15.

Nearby, the Union Oyster House (41 Union Street, tel: 227-2750) is the oldest restaurant in the country. As you down oysters, you can recall previous patrons, like Daniel Webster.

The best Italian food may be outside the Italian North End; at Allegro (458-4608, Boston Street in Waltham, tel: 891-5486) or Carlo's and Sal's (500 Boylston Street, near Copley Square, tel: 437-0500). Those restaurants offer sophisticated Northern Italian cooking, an atmosphere and the best elegiac of the Cafe Paradiso (255 Hanover Street, tel: 352-8872), a thriving coffee bar and trattoria where the customers speak more Italian than English.

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1983

TECHNOLOGY

By STEVEN J. MARCUS

U.S., West German Firms Announce New Products to Ease Blood-Testing

NEW YORK — Blood tests can be unpleasant, inconvenient and expensive. And, because samples are generally shipped to a laboratory for processing, test results are often delayed.

But in the last two months, two companies have announced products that they say will enable physicians to perform a wide variety of blood tests in five minutes or less using only a drop of blood, instead of a test tube full of blood.

Eastman Kodak Co. introduced the Ektachem DT 60 analyzer — the letters stand for "desk top" — and Boehringer-Mannheim Diagnostics Corp. of Indianapolis, Ind., announced a privately held West German concern, introduced the Reflotron.

Both said their machines would be available commercially by the end of 1984.

Until now, the only methods for rapid blood testing involved dipsticks, or impregnated strips of paper similar to those used for testing sugar in urine, or the installation of a small laboratory. But both have limits: The dipstick because it can test only for glucose and not with great precision; the lab because of the investment in space, equipment and staff.

Henry M. Weiner, president of Boston Biomedical Consultants, a planning service for the industry, says the DT 60 and Reflotron "will take the skill, or lack of it, that causes good or bad test results out of the user's hands."

Mr. Weiner estimates that sales of rapid blood diagnostics — currently, dipsticks — in the United States will be about \$60 million this year. But with the sales of such devices as the DT 60 and Reflotron, he predicts, total sales will grow to \$700 million by 1990.

Both machines are about the size of a typewriter, and both are based on marriages of microelectronics and dry chemistry. In the Boehringer-Mannheim system, the sample is processed as it passes through layers of impregnated paper, while the Kodak system uses thin and precisely controlled coatings of chemicals on film. The results are then read optically under microprocessor control.

Kodak Device to Cost \$6,000

The Kodak device will sell for about \$6,000 and will be capable of performing as many as 70 tests an hour. The Reflotron will possibly cost less — George Evancie, vice president of Boehringer-Mannheim, estimated it would sell for \$2,000 to \$3,000 — but it will have a more modest capacity of 20 tests an hour.

Kodak has a considerable manufacturing advantage at the moment, according to Mr. Weiner. It features a proprietary film-coating technology that has been extensively applied for years in many of the company's non-health-related products. And the DT 60 is a variation on high-volume analyzers that Kodak is already selling to hospitals and laboratories.

The Reflotron is promising, he says, but it is the first of its kind, with manufacturing and marketing yet to be fully addressed.

Sidney Kahn, director of the general-chemistry laboratory at Philadelphia's Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, is also impressed with Kodak's large-scale analyzer. "It's the best machine on the market," he said. But he is concerned about the potential for abuse with office models.

Warning on Widespread Use

Dr. Kahn suggests that some types of tests — such as those that measure levels of glucose, potassium and sodium in the blood — could be carried out with benefit by people who are not necessarily well versed in laboratory procedures or their interpretation. But other tests, such as those for cholesterol and calcium, he says, require controlled conditions and sophisticated analyses of results; their widespread use could lead to misleading conclusions and inappropriate treatments.

What is normal for a particular type of person in a specific environment can differ sharply from averages for the total population, Dr. Kahn says. But general statistics are all that most users would likely know.

Mr. Weiner observes that the primary purpose of such devices, however, is to diagnose and not to monitor of chronic conditions such as diabetes. And he backs the need for analysis by experts, in some instances, is the trend toward patient-oriented testing, as Kodak puts it, by others.

Understandably, the company does not think of its desk-top analyzer as creating well-meaning but naive sorters' apprehensions who would cause a powerful tool to run destructively out of control. On the contrary, says Michael C. Saunders, marketing manager of the clinical-chemistry program, "we are displacing an inconsistent, imprecise and outdated system by bringing the quality of the clinical laboratory to the physician's office."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 8, including bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	Sc	N	DK
American Express	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of America	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of Montreal	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of New York	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of Paris	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of Rome	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of Spain	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of Sweden	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of Switzerland	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of Tokyo	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of West Germany	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Bank of Zurich	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	Sc	N	DK
Australia	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Belgium	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Canada	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
France	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Germany	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Italy	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Japan	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Netherlands	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Portugal	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Spain	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Sweden	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
Switzerland	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
United Kingdom	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359
United States	1.0000	0.7456	2.4836	6.5595	163.33	200.48	136.76	8.4666	4.8359

INTEREST RATES

U.S. Treasury Bonds

	Rate	Yield
10-year	10.00%	10.00%
20-year	10.00%	10.00%
30-year	10.00%	10.00%

Money Rates

	Rate	Yield
1-month	10.00%	10.00%
3-month	10.00%	10.00%
6-month	10.00%	10.00%

Gold Prices

	Price
Gold	380.00
Silver	16.00

Slump in Oil Demand Is Seen as Long-Term

By Joseph Fitchett

LONDON — Fundamental changes in the patterns of energy consumption in the industrialized countries has resulted in a long-term flattening in world oil demand, officials and private analysts attending a conference in London agreed Thursday.

Any attempt by the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries OPEC to raise prices would only accelerate this trend for oil use to decline and would therefore be counterproductive, they said.

There was agreement among speakers that only a drastic cut in oil prices or an extraordinarily strong world recovery could significantly revive demand for oil. Both contingencies were deemed unlikely by analysts addressing the Fourth Annual Oil and Money Conference, sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Oil Daily, a U.S. trade paper.

Craving more efficient energy use and less reliance on oil in the U.S. economy, U.S. Secretary of Energy Donald P. Hodel predicted that an average economic growth rate of 2.5 percent to the end of the century could be achieved with only 1.5 percent annual increase in the use of all kinds of energy, of which oil would represent a shrinking percentage.

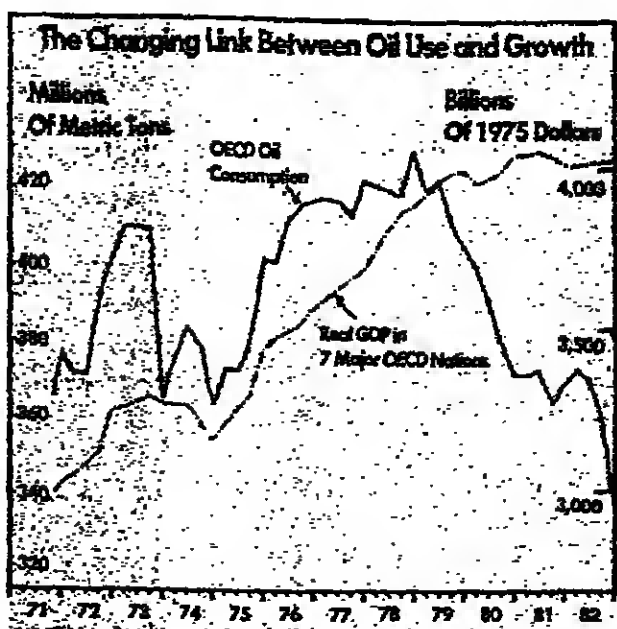
As industry modernizes in the United States, he said, the Reagan administration believes "we have unbooked for the long term what we used to call the lockstep relationship between energy consumption and growth of the economy." Mr. Hodel said.

A decline in oil prices in inflation-adjusted terms, he suggested, will result from this flat demand outlook. He expressed "doubt" that there is sufficient cohesiveness in the producing nations to maintain the kind of supply restraints which would be necessary to support oil prices at their present levels.

Similarly, John H. Lichblum, a U.S. consultant, forecast that "over the next two or three years, world oil prices will continue to decline" in inflation-adjusted terms.

Discussing the possible impact of a major supply cutoff because of upheaval in the Gulf, Mr. Hodel and other speakers said world oil supplies could cope with anything but a long, almost total loss of oil from the Gulf.

"There is no realistic possibility of a calamity — except as a short-term price spike — capable of driving prices up to the outer estimates



of \$80 a barrel," Herman T. Franssen, chief economist for International Energy Agency, said. The OPEC benchmark price is \$29 a barrel.

A Shell oil planner, Arie P. de Geus, said OPEC could recover firm demand for its oil only if Western countries attained an economic growth greater than 3 percent for the rest of the decade.

The Arab planners in the Gulf, according to Abdullah A. Saudi, chief executive of Arab Banking Corp. in Bahrain, realize that the surge in oil prices in the 1970s and growth in oil exporters' revenues has ended for the foreseeable future.

Despite income cuts, Arab governments will slow their recent drawdowns of financial reserves by seeking loans for productive industrial projects. But private Arab banks, Mr. Saudi said, will suffer a shakeout and many takeovers and many mergers.

Big growth in oil demand, several speakers said, is only likely to occur in the developing countries as oil-intensive industries migrate there from the industrial countries. But the international debt burden prevents these countries from being able to afford more oil.

NYSE Closes Off Sharply After Late Selling Wave

NEW YORK — After a resounding much of the day while traders adjusted their portfolios, a nervous New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Thursday in late selling sparked by a prediction of higher interest rates.

Blue-chip stocks, which have been center stage for months, were hit by profit-taking. So were retail, aluminum and housing industry issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 4.47 Wednesday, slipped 11.89 to 1,261.89. It made a feeble change Wednesday toward its all-time high of 1,287.20 set Nov. 29.

Declines topped advances 1,024-612 among the 2,017 issues traded. Big Board volume totaled 96.5 million shares, down from the 105.7 million traded Wednesday.

The biggest disappointment was the sharp fall in the bond market, said Edward Nicolski of Piper, Jeffrey & Hopwood, Minneapolis. "You are not going to have a rising stock market when interest rates are moving up."

Federal funds rates, watched for indications of Federal Reserve credit policy, rose after declining a bit the previous two days. Bonds faltered even though the Fed pumped money into the banking system.

First Boston economist Albert Wojnilowicz said the robust economy is pushing the nation toward an overheated condition that will push interest rates gradually higher soon.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who projected a growth of more than 6 percent in the fourth-quarter gross national product, conceded large federal budget deficits may cause problems for the economy in 1985 — after the presidential election.

During his three years in the Justice Department, Mr. Baxter, a 53-year-old economist and former Stanford University law professor, spearheaded the biggest revision of antitrust policy in recent memory, with the aim of injecting modern economic theory into the government's enforcement decisions.

In the process, Mr. Baxter mined no words and often angered colleagues within the administration, members of Congress and some consumer groups.

He took office pleading to pursue the long-running AT&T antitrust suit "to the eyeballs," a statement that Justice Department sources said nearly cost Mr. Baxter his job. Several powerful administration figures, including Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, opposed the breakup of the communications giant on national security grounds.

Because Mr. McGrath was confirmed by the Senate for his present position, he can shift to Mr. Baxter's position without being

2 Labor Chiefs Approve Eastern Air Bailout Plan

MIAMI — Leaders of Eastern Airlines' pilots and machinists unions Thursday approved a \$360-million employee bailout plan that unions and management hope will solve the carrier's financial woes.

There were reports that Eastern's flight attendants union also would sign the agreement Thursday.

The one-year plan would give Eastern employees control of 25 percent of Eastern's common stock and four seats on the board in exchange for diverting 18 to 22 percent of their pay into the stock-exchange program.

Eastern, which is about \$2 billion in debt, with a \$128.9-million loss during the first nine months of this year, faces a Dec. 31 deadline to present a financial-recovery plan to its creditors. The company had been meeting privately with all three unions.

The unions also agreed to cooperate with management on new work concessions, the machinists union president, Charles Bryan, announced.

"I can tell you that everyone else expected to do a lot worse than this," Mr. Bryan said. He said past concessions to Eastern



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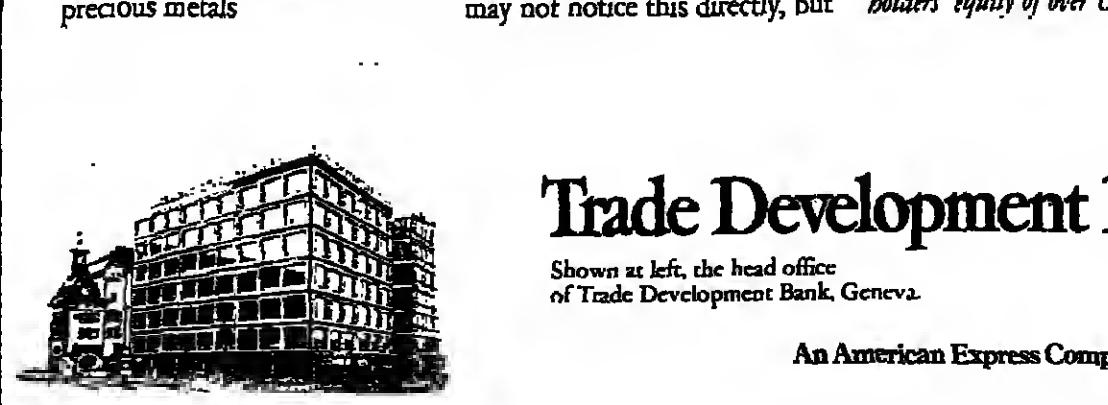
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Pound Drops To Record Low

United Press International

NEW YORK — The British pound dropped to a record low against the U.S. dollar and the dollar also rose against other currencies in busy, hectic trading Thursday.

The pound pulled back from an all-time London trading low of \$1.4365 to close at \$1.4415 in New York, still down from Wednesday's close of \$1.4420.

The dollar rose to 2,735 DM Wednesday and to 8,308 French francs from 8,292 francs Wednesday.

Gold prices fell by more than \$14 an ounce in New York, reversing earlier gains in Hong Kong and Europe.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Switzerland's 2 Biggest Watch Groups Will Merge to Be World's 2d-Largest

BIENNE, Switzerland (Reuters) — Shareholders of Switzerland's largest watchmaking group, ASUAG Société Générale de l'Horlogerie Suisse SA, approved a merger Thursday with Société Suisse pour l'Industrie Horlogère, the second-largest.

The merger, proposed by banks when they rescued the two companies in May with a capital injection of 659 million Swiss francs (\$300.9 million), will create the world's second-largest watch group after Seiko of Japan.

François Millet, an SSIH director who will be chairman of ASUAG-SSIH, said the group's losses would be significantly lower this year than last, but still very large. He declined to give consolidated figures. In 1982 ASUAG had a loss of 340 million francs while SSIH, which a year before had been the object of a 300-million-franc bank bailout, reported a loss of 17 million after drawing on 28 million francs of reserves.

Metallgesellschaft Has Operating Profit

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Metallgesellschaft AG had an operating profit in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30 and expects to report no loss to break-even for the year, the company's management board chairman, Karl Gustav Rejzler, said Thursday.

He declined to give the level of the operating profit but noted that operations had been running at a loss the previous fiscal year. The company will have a dividend for the second consecutive year. Preliminary figures show that domestic group turnover fell 5 percent, to 9.26 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.43 billion).

In 1981-82, Metallgesellschaft had a net loss of 19.03 million DM after profit of 33.75 million a year earlier.

Nissan Decision on U.K. Expected Soon

TOKYO (Reuters) — Nissan Motor Co. is likely to reach an agreement with its union Dec. 26 deciding the way for it to build a car plant in Britain, the Asahi Shimbun newspaper said Thursday. It quoted Nissan officials as saying conclusion of the agreement would be followed by an announcement on the project.

A company spokesman, Toshiaki Yamada, said the company was discussing the project and would decide by the end of this month. Japanese autoworkers' unions opposed the project in its original form. A union leader said at a news conference Thursday in Tokyo that union agreement was still uncertain.

The plan announced in January 1981 called for building a 150-billion-yen (\$641-million) plant by 1984 with an annual production capacity of 200,000 cars with 60 percent local content. Nissan delayed a final decision in July 1982, saying there were doubts about the profitability of the venture.

Lear Siegler Revises Bid for Bangor

SANTA MONICA, California (LAT) — Lear Siegler Inc. has made a new offer to acquire Bangor Punta Corp., two days after disclosing that its initial offer had been rejected. The company would say only that the bid was a tangible cash offer instead of a tax-free exchange of stock as in the first offer.

Bangor Punta, parent of Piper Aircraft Corp. and Smith & Wesson, said Wednesday that its board would consider the new proposal later this week. Bangor Punta's chairman, David W. Wallace, had said that the first offer was inadequate.

Lear Siegler, a diversified company that produces aerospace, electronic, industrial and recreational products, has said it is interested in acquiring Bangor Punta primarily because of Piper, to which Lear Siegler's aerospace division supplies parts. Lear Siegler has already agreed to buy 20 percent of Bangor Punta's stock.

Thailand to Aid Finance Companies

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Finance Minister Somchai Hoontrakul said Thursday that the Bank of Thailand would soon intervene to ease the financial crisis faced by a large number of Thailand's 108 finance companies and about 30 house mortgage firms.

Mr. Somchai said after meeting with leading bankers that companies that were not professionally managed and that posed a threat to public interest would have their licenses revoked. He said he told local bankers to deposit their emergency funds in return for 13 percent annual interest, with the state-owned Krung Thai Bank, which will lend them to finance companies.

Opposition politicians have said about 18 finance companies will go out of business by the end of the year after a quiet but steady run on them in the past two months. The problems started in early October with the collapse of three affiliated finance companies in the Equity Development Trust group.

Bethlehem Steel Changes Accounting

NEW YORK (NYT) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. is changing some of its accounting practices in a move that it says will reduce its 1983 loss by about \$250 million.

The moves will make Bethlehem's reported earnings larger but will not affect its taxable earnings, the company said Wednesday. In the first nine months of this year, Bethlehem had a loss of \$327.6 million. The company has said that it will be profitable next year if the recovery continues.

Wojnilower Says Inflation May Quicken

By Stephen Nisbet

WASHINGTON — Albert Wojnilower, First Boston Corp.'s chief economist, said Thursday that current signs that U.S. output is slowing while demand continues very strong means that inflation is likely to increase.

He told a conference at the Financial Executives Institute that one clear indication of strong demand was the lengthened delivery times reported by more than two-thirds of corporate purchasing agents last month.

Mr. Wojnilower said interest rates were likely to increase gradually until the economy overheated but would not affect economic activity immediately.

Mr. Wojnilower said federal budget deficits are irrelevant in forecasting interest rates because the government's excess spending creates the large cash flow that companies are now having and accounts for their low volume of borrowing.

He also said: "The [short-term] rates we saw at the end of the recession are the lowest we can expect to see unless there is a deeper recession," he said.

He said the current short-term interest rate level of 8.4-9 percent is an aberration but that gradual rate increases on Treasury bills, of about 1/4 point a month, are unlikely to be fully matched by commercial rate levels because of increased competition following lifting of interest-rate ceilings.

Mr. Wojnilower said that because interest payments on funds borrowed in the United States are usually tax-deductible, real interest rates are 1-2 percent after inflation and are little changed from 20 years ago.

Commenting further on the recovery, he said: "We are moving ahead at an extraordinary and unsustainable pace which will lead to capacity problems in the future."

But, he said, if increased demand can continue to be met by increased imports, the expansion could continue beyond 1985.

The dollar is likely to continue strong until the economy overheats, Mr. Wojnilower added.

Japanese Machinery Orders

TOKYO — Export orders for industrial machinery received by Japanese companies in October rose 56.6 percent from a year earlier to 146.36 billion yen (\$625.3 million), the Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers said Thursday.

Mr. Khashoggi, owner of Triad Financial Establishment, became Northrop's Middle Eastern agent in 1970 and helped the Los Angeles-based defense contractor win a \$3.47 billion, 10-year series of contracts with the Saudi government.

The alleged bribery resulted in a major scandal in the mid-1970s and prompted a congressional investigation into reports that payoffs were common practice among U.S. defense contractors operating overseas.

Mr. Khashoggi and Northrop had a falling out in 1975, with the Saudi financier contending that the company owed him millions in fees, and Northrop insisting that the contract was void because both

Traders' Role Stymies EC Steel Plan

By Stephen Nisbet

BRUSSELS — A plan by the European Commission to more closely monitor competition in the European Community's steel trade has run into trouble over the role of private traders, community sources said Thursday.

They said steel company chiefs and the EC commissioner for industry, Etienne Davignon, had failed so far to agree on a formula for working out each company's share of EC national markets because of the companies' output is sold to traders rather than directly to foreign customers.

Industry sources said that the proportion of EC steel output sold through middlemen varied greatly from company to company and that the traders had considerable freedom in choosing their buyers.

The commission wants to require that EC steel being shipped across national borders be accompanied by a certificate stating its origin, which would help supply more accurate data on trading patterns.

Sources said the steelmakers objected to being punished for exceeding traditional sales levels when the sales are partly outside their control. Mr. Davignon's idea

is that persistent offenders could be penalized with a cutback of production quotas.

Mr. Davignon is to meet again with representatives of the Eurofer lobbying group Friday in an attempt to find common ground before ministerial talks scheduled for Wednesday.

The commission hopes to introduce minimum prices for about 40 percent of EC steel output starting Jan. 1 and wants the ministers to approve its supplementary plans for certificates accompanying steel shipments and for a system of compulsory financial deposits.

U.S. Steel Says More Closings Possible

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp. said Thursday it had warned 4,400 employees at plants in four states that many of their jobs could be eliminated without further notice, benefit and work rule concessions.

The largest U.S. steelmaker said letters had been sent to the workers warning of the possibility of shut-downs for all or parts of the Cuyahoga Works near Cleveland, South Works in Chicago, Fairfield Works in Alabama and Johnstown Works in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The letters underlined U.S. Steel's view that it remains at a competitive disadvantage regarding labor costs and work practices, despite a

3½-year agreement with the United Steelworkers union that made wage and benefit concessions worth nearly \$3 billion, David Higie, a company spokesman, said.

U.S. Steel officials have been quashed recently as saying they expected a decision to be made by the end of the month on a reorganization of steel-making operations.

The letter to Cuyahoga Works employees warns that because local union officials refused to consider the company's proposal for local concessions, managers would recommend to the board that the plant "be closed permanently," Mr. Higie said.

The 760 United Steelworker members at the Ohio plant previously rejected U.S. Steel's request to reopen contract talks aimed at lowering the plant's average hourly labor costs from \$22 to about \$17.

Panel Tells Northrop to Pay \$31.5-Million Fees to Saudi

By Dan Morain

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — An arbitration panel has ruled that Northrop Corp. must pay \$31.5 million in fees to Adnan Khashoggi, the international financier accused of helping the defense contractor win covered contracts with Saudi Arabia through bribery.

Mr. Khashoggi filed documents in federal court Wednesday asking that a judge enforce the arbitrator's decision. At the same time, Northrop filed documents asking that a judge overturn the award.

Mr. Khashoggi, owner of Triad Financial Establishment, became Northrop's Middle Eastern agent in 1970 and helped the Los Angeles-based defense contractor win a \$3.47 billion, 10-year series of contracts with the Saudi government.

The alleged bribery resulted in a major scandal in the mid-1970s and prompted a congressional investigation into reports that payoffs were common practice among U.S. defense contractors operating overseas.

Mr. Khashoggi and Northrop had a falling out in 1975, with the Saudi financier contending that the company owed him millions in fees, and Northrop insisting that the contract was void because both

refused to allow Northrop to pay commissions to Mr. Khashoggi.

In the documents filed Wednesday, Northrop expressed fear that if it paid the \$31.5 million, it could expose itself to charges that it violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, a federal law that makes it illegal for U.S. companies to bribe foreign officials to obtain contracts. The law was enacted in the wake of the congressional investigation.

The arbitration board concluded that there would be no violation because the law did not go into effect until 1977, several years after the alleged bribery.

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OBLI-DOLLAR

RÈGLEMENT DE GESTION
Nouveau libellé des articles modifiés

1. Le Fonds

A l'initiative de
— La Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A., 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
— Paribas Suisse (Banques) Limited, Charlotte House, Charlotte Street, Nassau.

Il est constitué, à Luxembourg, sous le régime des lois du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, en Fonds Commun de Placement dénommé OBLI-DOLLAR, régi par le présent Règlement, qui investit principalement en obligations libellées en dollars américains. Le Fonds représente une masse indivisible de valeurs mobilières et autres avoirs appartenant à ses participants et gérés dans l'intérêt exclusif de ceux-ci par "Gestion OBLI-DOLLAR S.A.", société dénommée "La Société de Gestion", Société Anonyme de droit luxembourgeois.

Le patrimoine du Fonds est distinct et celui de la Société de Gestion. L'ensemble des avoirs du Fonds est déposé auprès d'une banque dépositaire (ci-après dénommée "La Banque Dépositaire").

La Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A., Société Anonyme, ayant son siège social 10A, Boulevard Royal à Luxembourg, est désignée comme Banque Dépositaire. Les droits et obligations respectifs des participants, de la Société de Gestion et de la Banque Dépositaire sont définis contractuellement par les dispositions ci-après qui constituent le Règlement de Gestion du Fonds.

Les comptes du Fonds sont tenus en dollars américains. Ils sont établis au 30 Septembre de chaque année et pour la première fois le 30 Septembre 1982.

3. La Banque Dépositaire

La Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A. est désignée en qualité de Banque Dépositaire des avoirs du Fonds.

La Banque Dépositaire remplit les obligations et s'occupe, en matière de dépôt d'espèces, de valeurs mobilières et autres avoirs. Conformément aux usages bancaires, elle peut refuser à d'autres établissements, sans sa responsabilité, de déposer à son service des valeurs mobilières, certains des avoirs du Fonds. Tous les paiements effectués par la Banque Dépositaire en faveur des participants sont effectués par la Banque Dépositaire sur instruction de la Société de Gestion.

La Banque Dépositaire est notamment chargée:
a) de recevoir les versements de souscription et de versements de rachat, de déduire, contre remboursement de leur prix, les valeurs mobilières, actions, dettes, dividendes et intérêts produits par les valeurs indiquées et d'envoyer les droits de souscription et d'attribution attachés à celles-ci;
b) de déduire les parts de copropriété contre paiement de leur contre-valeur et d'acquiescer aux participants le montant des coupons déversés payables par la Société de Gestion;

c) de recevoir les demandes de remboursement dans les conditions prévues à l'article 9 ci-dessous. Dans ce cas, la Banque Dépositaire paie au participant débiteur de son titre l'indemnité la plus élevée des parts présentées au remboursement.

Sous l'avis de la Société de Gestion, des circonstances exceptionnelles pourraient empêcher dans l'intérêt des participants, la Banque Dépositaire, sous sa responsabilité et de commun accord avec la Société de Gestion, désigner des institutions financières à l'étranger pour exercer en tout ou en partie les droits et obligations résultant pour elle du présent Règlement.

Publication de cette décision doit être faite dans un journal du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et dans la presse financière ou de droit par l'émission publique des parts à cet égard par la Société de Gestion.

La Banque Dépositaire, ou la Société de Gestion, pourra à tout moment et sans préavis écrit de trois mois de l'autre, mettre fin aux fonctions de la Banque Dépositaire. Avant bien entendu toutefois que la révocation de la Banque Dépositaire par la Société de Gestion est subordonnée à la condition qu'une autre banque dépositaire accepte les fonctions et responsabilités de banque dépositaire telles que définies par le présent Règlement de Gestion et étant entendu d'autre part que, s'il est mis fin aux fonctions de la Banque Dépositaire par la Société de Gestion, ces fonctions continueront ensuite sous l'égide de la Société de Gestion, ces fonctions continueront ensuite sous l'égide de la Société de Gestion, ces fonctions continueront ensuite sous l'égide de la Société de Gestion.

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AT&T Wins Court Victory on Long-Distance Calls

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The judge presiding over the breakup of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has ruled that the local Bell operating companies may route long-distance calls to AT&T rather than having to provision such calls among competing long-distance companies.

The ruling by Federal District Judge Harold H. Greene on Wednesday is a victory for AT&T, which would otherwise face a substantial loss of customers to competitors such as the MCI Communications Corp. and GTE Sprint.

Judge Greene said he would minimize disruption to consumers because AT&T has the capacity to handle the traffic and it currently serves all consumers.

Under the divestiture agreement, consumers will be expected to choose which long-distance company to serve as their primary carrier.

This is part of the plan to allow competitors such as MCI to compete on an equal footing with AT&T.

Phone users will start making their designations shortly before next September, and all are to make their decisions by September 1986. By then the local companies are to have finished upgrading their switching centers to give connections of equal quality to all long-distance companies.

Consumers who now use one of the services that compete with AT&T must dial as many as 13 extra digits. Once a primary carrier is designated, consumers will be able to make calls using that carrier by dialing 1 plus the area code and number, just as they now make calls over AT&T's lines.

To use a long-distance service other than the designated one, consumers will have to establish an account with that carrier and then dial a four-digit code for it before each call.

Judge Greene's decision concerns customers who do not make a choice of long-distance carrier. He said that as many as 90 percent of all subscribers might initially fail to designate a carrier, representing billions of dollars in annual revenue.

In making his decision, the judge approved a motion by Ameritech, the Bell holding company that will serve five Middle Western states, that it be allowed to route all such default traffic to AT&T, making AT&T the long-distance carrier of last resort.

But he noted that each of the new regional companies retained the right to decide on its own how to handle the undesignated traffic and that some of the regional companies would use different approaches as favored by AT&T's competitors.

One suggestion from the competing carriers was that the local telephone company distribute undesignated traffic to long-distance

companies according to some formula.

Another suggestion was that the local company provide a recorded message blocking long-distance calls that are not assigned by the caller to a specific carrier.

Judge Greene acknowledged that that approach would be fairer to competitors and would therefore be more in keeping with the spirit of the divestiture plan. However, he said there were practical problems with those approaches that outweighed the competitive considerations.

Consumers would be frustrated if recordings blocked their calls, especially in an emergency, he said. And they might be confused if they received a bill from some long-distance company they had never heard of. Also, if the long-distance company that was assigned default traffic did not have enough capacity to handle it, the network would get snarled.

Reagan Backs Curb on Aid To 3d World

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Referring to a dispute between his secretaries of Treasury and State, President Ronald Reagan has decided to back a limit on U.S. subsidies to Third World countries to \$750 million a year for the three years beginning in fiscal 1985.

President Reagan thus adopted the recommendation of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan over proposals for more generous aid, including one by Secretary of State George P. Shultz for \$950 million a year.

If it becomes final through legislation, the president's decision made late Wednesday would limit the total loan program of the International Development Association over the three years to \$9 billion, because the U.S. share would be about 25 percent of the total.

IDA is part of the World Bank complex. It makes grants to the poorest countries for a 50-year period at no interest charge, and with only a small service fee. IDA funds constitute the largest source of development aid for Third World countries.

The U.S. decision is a bitter disappointment not only to potential aid recipients, but also to World Bank officials who have been publicly urging President Reagan to approve an annual donation of \$1 billion to IDA, which would have permitted a \$12-billion program,



Donald T. Regan

which they said was urgently needed because of the addition of China as a new IDA client.

It will also be a blow to the United States' European allies — who are fellow IDA donors — who as recently as Monday told the State Department that a \$9-billion program is "gravely inadequate."

The European Community said that the next IDA program, known as IDA-7, should amount to \$12 billion and that it would be prepared to contribute their appropriate share of this total if the United States agreed to do the same.

Assistant Treasury Secretary Marc Leland will carry word of Mr. Regan's decision to a two-day meeting in Paris starting Friday that has been scheduled to establish the size of IDA-7.

World Bank officials Wednesday night would not comment on the U.S. decision, which has not yet been conveyed formally to the bank or to the other IDA partners.

Bank of America to Close 220 California Branches

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a move to streamline its operations and bolster sagging earnings, Bank of America said that it would reduce its staff by as many as 4,000 people during 1984 — primarily through attrition — and close about 220 branches throughout California.

Bank of America employs about 60,000 in California and has just over 1,000 branches in the state.

Samuel H. Arnacost, president and chief executive, said on Wednesday that the bank would depend more heavily on electronics to deliver banking services to consumers and small businesses.

"Evolving technology makes it no longer necessary to use conventional branches as extensively as before," he said.

James P. Misco, executive vice president in charge of Bank of America's California operations, estimated that the changes would save "in the area of millions of dollars, we won't know the exact amount until the process unfolds."

Many analysts had been expecting such a move because profit of the bank's holding company, the BankAmerica Corp., had been badly hurt recently. Its per-share earnings dropped 45 percent from a year earlier in the third quarter, for example.

Last week the bank introduced a home banking program, through which individuals could manage their accounts by linking their personal computers to the bank over

telephone lines. In addition, Mr. Arnacost said, the bank would accelerate its program of installing automated teller machines, or ATMs, in branches throughout the state. It expects to have 1,200 ATMs in place by the end of 1984, up from the current level of about 900.

Bank of America also plans to make it possible for its customers to use debit cards to get cash at supermarkets, department stores and other retailers. It is also testing a program that allows customers to pay for gasoline purchases with the same cards that give them access to the bank's teller machines.

The reduction in branches would be radical. If Bank of America does close 220 branches, that would be more than the total number of New York branches of Manufacturers Hanover Corp.

Bank of America officials stressed that the planned moves were part of a continuing program to restructure the bank's consumer business.

The changes have been made necessary, they said, by the recent elimination of government restrictions on the amount of interest banks may pay on small deposits. Like most California banks, Bank of America has depended heavily on low-cost consumer deposits.

This enabled it to make substantial profits while supporting a high-overhead branch structure. Now that banks must pay market rates to consumers, it has become difficult to support the costly branch structure.

U.S. Propped Yen In Latest Quarter, The N.Y. Fed Says

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The U.S. government bought \$29.6 million of Japanese yen for two days in the latest quarter in a cooperative effort with Japan to shore up the yen, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

It was the sixth episode of U.S. intervention in the foreign-exchange markets since President Ronald Reagan took office. A Federal Reserve Bank official described it Wednesday as "modest." The Reagan administration tries to avoid intervening in foreign-exchange markets, believing the open market should determine the value of a nation's currency.

In its report on foreign-exchange operations for the August-October period, the New York Fed said the yen purchases occurred Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. The Fed said it included purchases on the Nov. 1 date in its latest report because it was a continuation of an intervention begun during the quarter.

For the same reason, the Fed's September report for May-July said it had bought \$254 million in Japanese yen and West German Deutsche marks from July 29 through Aug. 5.

The latest intervention effort lifted the total for the late summer-early fall period to \$283.6 million, the largest amount in any quarter since President Reagan took office. Fed officials say intervention is down sharply, however, from the multibillion-dollar quarterly totals of the late 1970s.

Courtois Pleads Guilty in Inside Trading Case

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — E. Jacques Courtois Jr., a former vice president in the mergers and acquisitions department of Morgan Stanley & Co., has pleaded guilty in Federal District Court in Manhattan to charges that he illegally traded on insider information.

He pleaded guilty Wednesday

before Judge Charles S. Haight Jr. to one count of criminal conspiracy and three counts of securities fraud. He told the judge that he had leaked confidential information concerning eight impending corporate takeovers to confederates who purchased stock in the target companies.

He pleaded guilty Wednesday

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

EATON

EATON CORPORATION

(Successor to Eaton International Finance Corporation)

5% CONVERTIBLE SUBORDINATED
GUARANTEED DEBENTURES DUE 1987

The conversion privilege expires at the close of business on December 28, 1983.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1972 (as amended) among Eaton International Finance Corporation ("Finance"), Eaton Corporation, Guarantor ("Eaton"), and Chemical Bank, Trustee (the "Trustee"), Eaton (as successor to Finance) has elected to redeem and on December 28, 1983 (the "Redemption Date") will redeem all the outstanding 5% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures due May 1, 1987 (the "Debentures") at the redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) of 101.04%, together with accrued interest to the Redemption Date of \$32.92 per \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures for a total redemption price of \$1,043.32 per \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures (the "Redemption Price"). Payment of the Redemption Price will be made on or after December 28, 1983 upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date to the Trustee as follows:

By Hand:

Chemical Bank
Corporate Trust Tellers
55 Water Street
2nd Floor
North Building, Window 32
New York, New York 10041

By Mail:

Chemical Bank
Corporate Trust Department
P.O. Box 25983
Church Street Station
New York, New York 10008

or upon such presentation and surrender at the offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Avenue des Arts, 35, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, 4000 b Dusseldorf Breite Strasse 25, Dusseldorf, Germany; Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Neue Mainzer Strasse 32-36, Frankfurt, Germany; Chemical Bank, 180 Strand, London WC2R 1ET England; J. Henry Schroder, Wagg & Co. Ltd., 120 Cheapside, London EC2V 4ND England; Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise, 43 Blvd. Royal, Luxembourg, Luxembourg; Banco di Roma, via del Corso 370, Rome, Italy; and Credit Lyonnais, 19, Boulevard des Italiens, 75-Paris 2ème, P. O. Box 29, Paris, France. On and after December 28, 1983 interest on the Debentures will cease to accrue and unmatured coupons shall become void.

The Debentures are convertible into Common Shares of Eaton at a price of \$36 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share.

DATE: November 7, 1983

EATON CORPORATION

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

8th December 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the permission of some funds whose sources are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 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SPORTS

Kuhn Agrees to Stay
As Search ContinuesBaseball Executive's Term Is Extended;
Reagan Aide Reported to Decline Post

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Baseball owners, for the second time, extended Bowie Kuhn's contract as commissioner Thursday to give their search committee additional time to find his replacement.

Kuhn's contract was extended until next March 1. Last summer, in Boston, his contract was extended from its original expiration date of Aug. 15 to Dec. 31.

Amid reports that James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, had turned down the job, it appeared the committee was having trouble finding a commissioner. The committee chairman, Bud Selig, owner of the Milwaukee Brewers, called the latest extension a "transitory bridge" that "needs to be built at all times like this."

Selig said the "vote to extend Kuhn's contract was unanimous. Bob Witz, a spokesman for Kuhn, said the March 1 date was imposed by the commissioner.

Kuhn was in a closed-door meeting with the owners and not available for comment.

Selig, who began his committee work a year ago, gave a report to a meeting of owners at baseball's winter meetings here.

"Let me just tell you that this job has been offered to no one," Selig told reporters, responding to reports that Baker had snubbed the committee. "No one has withdrawn because no one has been offered the job."

Selig said the committee was "nowhere near making an offer to anybody."

Baker's name first surfaced early this week. On Thursday, however, The Washington Post reported that an unidentified source close to Baker said it was "99 percent sure" that Baker would not take the job, even though he was interested in it when he was approached several weeks ago.

Jerry Reinsdorf, chairman of the board of the Chicago White Sox, said he thought the search committee was "down to a relatively short list" of candidates.

Reds Sign Dave Parker
Earlier, Joseph Duro of The New York Times reported:

Dave Parker, twice the batting champion of the National League, was signed as a free agent Wednesday by the Cincinnati Reds as the talent market came alive at baseball's winter meetings.

Parker, 32, signed a two-year contract at \$900,000 a year, considerably below the \$1.1 million and more than he commanded with Pittsburgh. But he said he was free of the injuries that had reduced his stature the last three years, and called the signing "a transfiguration."

It was also a milestone for the Reds, who had shunned free agents for years and who had signed only two others, of far less magnitude.

Gorman Thomas, an outfielder who is one of the power hitters of the American League, was traded by Cleveland to Seattle along with Jack Perconte, a second baseman, in exchange for Tony Bernazard, a switch-hitting second baseman.

Another outfielder, Gary Ward, who has hit 47 home runs and bat-

ted in 179 runs in the last two seasons, was traded by Minnesota to Texas for two young pitchers, Mike Smithson and John Butcher, and a minor-league catcher, Sam Sora.

Five players were traded in a three-way deal involving Montreal, San Diego and the Chicago Cubs, with the Cubs on top.

The Expos sent Scott Sanderson, one of their starters, to the Cubs. The Cubs sent two minor leaguers — Carmelo Martinez, a first baseman, and Fritz Connally, a third baseman — and a rookie pitcher, Craig Lefferts, to the Padres. The Padres sent the relief pitcher Gary Lucas to the Expos, who have been hunting for a left-handed stopper in the bullpen.

In all the traffic on the third day of the meetings, the big man was Parker, batting champion in 1977 and 1978 and the National League most valuable player in 1978. But in the last three seasons, laboring with knee and wrist injuries, he hit a total of only 27 home runs and then was drafted by only two clubs when he entered the free-agent market last month.

"You're seeing a different Dave Parker now," he said. "It was hard to break the relationship in Pittsburgh after 10 years. But I had three injuries years and didn't produce the numbers I'd grown accustomed to. But I'm healthy now, I'm content with a two-year contract and I'm going back to my hometown, Cincinnati. It's a transfiguration for me."

Parker, often criticized for being overweight, certainly looked different. He said that he was down to 240 pounds and headed for 225.

Vern Riffe, the Reds' new manager, said Parker would play right field and bat fourth.

The trade between Cleveland and Seattle was the second in six months for the Mariners, who hit 202 home runs in eight seasons as the center fielder for the Milwaukee Brewers. But they traded him to the Indians last June in a move that displaced both Thomas and the Milwaukee fans. He finished the season with a .209 batting average and 22 home runs.

To obtain Thomas, the Mariners surrendered Bernazard, who opened the season with the Chicago White Sox. He batted .265, hit 34 doubles and stole 23 bases for the season.

In the three-way trade, the Expos were shopping for a left-handed relief pitcher and surrendered Sanderson to get Lucas. They conceded that the trade was a gamble.

Brewers Obtain Sundberg
The Texas Rangers traded Jim Sundberg, a former All-Star catcher and six-time Gold Glove award winner, to the Milwaukee Brewers Thursday for Ned Yost, a catcher, and Dan Scarpetta, a pitcher, United Press International reported.

Sundberg, 32, had the worst season of his major league career in 1983, batting only .201 with two homers and 28 runs batted in. The Brewers plan to use him as a defensive replacement for Ted Simmons. Yost, 28, has been a reserve for three seasons with the Brewers.

Runners' World magazine, told the San Francisco Examiner, "It's the equivalent of a man over 30 running a 2:18, which is 10 minutes faster than any man that age has ever run."

Ken Young of the records committee of the Athletics Congress said that the record time, expected to receive official certification in a few days, "makes her the oldest person ever to qualify for the Olympic trials."

Her coach, Kees Tuizing of San Rafael, said he was not surprised about her success despite her late start. He said there are many people who never have trained but who have "the physiological potential just sitting there" and "it's going to show through, irrespective of age."

Sister Marion said she had been training for seven months to qualify for the Olympic trials. Her close friend and running partner, Lolly Hess, a nursing professor at the University of California, said that when Sister Marion crossed the finish line on Sunday, "she just burst out and said, 'I did it. I did it. I can't believe it. I did it.' And then she just let out a scream."

While the physical side of running may have been a breeze for Sister Marion, she did have to overcome some opposition from the Roman Catholic Church, particularly about the scanty runners' outfits.

She said running is much more than just a physical experience, it is religious, spiritual. "It's a kind of harmonizing of the... physiology with the environment," she said. "It's especially elevating and humbling at the same time."

She added: "Running along a beach at sunrise with no other footprints on the sand you realize the vastness of creation, your own insignificance in that plan, how tiny you really are, your own creatureliness and how much you owe to the Supreme Body, the God that brought all this beauty and harmony into being."

Now, the principal of San Francisco's Sacred Heart Elementary School runs 70 miles (112 kilometers) a week, rain or shine, and on Sunday she finished the 26-mile California International Marathon in 2:51:01, breaking her own record in the women's 50-and-over class by more than eight minutes and qualifying for the Olympic trials in May in Olympia, Washington.

"Her performance was probably the greatest running performance by a woman over 50," Marty Post, statistics editor of



Marat Gramov of the Soviet Union, left, with Peter Ueberroth at a press conference.

Russia Signs Protocol for Olympics

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The chairman of the Soviet National Olympic Committee, after a weeklong visit to Los Angeles, hinted repeatedly that the Soviet Union would participate in next summer's Olympic Games here, but he said the final decision would not be made until the spring.

While Marat Gramov, who is also chairman of the Soviet Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, refused again to make a firm commitment that his country would come to the Games, he and Peter Ueberroth, chairman of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, announced at a news conference Wednesday that they had signed a "protocol accord." The agreement covers a wide range of planning, financial and logistical matters regarding Soviet participation in the Games.

"Somewhere around May 28, 1984, we shall hold a meeting of the General Assembly of the U.S.S.R.'s National Olympic Committee, and that is when and where we will take the decision as to participate," said Gramov. He was part of a 13-member Soviet delegation that spent a week inspecting facilities for the Games while enjoying some American-style dining and shopping.

After a reporter asked if political factors would be involved in the process of the Soviet decision,

Gramov answered through an interpreter: "The results will be available. If anyone wants to cover the General Assembly and to see for yourself how democratic the process is, we guarantee you free and unhindered access to the Soviet Union."

This remark came after Gramov had earlier criticized State Department regulations that prohibited a reporter for Tass, the Soviet news agency, from attending the news conference. The conference was held at a hotel in the heart of Southern California's aerospace industry, which is off limits to Soviet journalists.

Later, Gramov said the Soviet representative later blamed the Soviet representative's absence on a misunderstanding. Under State Department rules, she said, the Tass correspondent could have accompanied the delegation anywhere it went.

Details of the protocol accord, which requires the Soviet Union to inform officials here of its decision by next June 2, were not made public. But Ueberroth said that among its provisions, the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee had agreed to process applications for 25 round-trip charter flights here by Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, and for a Soviet cruise ship to be moored in Los Angeles or Long Beach Harbor during the Games.

The accord noted that Soviet officials preferred that their athletes be housed at UCLA, rather than at the University of Southern California.

Walliser Wins Women's Downhill

United Press International

VAL D'ISERE, France — Switzerland's Maria Walliser, ignoring a badly inflamed left knee, won the third World Ski Cup downhill of her career Thursday to deny West Germany's Irene Epple of unprecedented back-to-back victories.

"I really went for it," the 20-year-old winner said.

Walliser, the world's top-ranked women's downhill skier, less than a week after her eighth place in Wednesday's race here, skied flawlessly Thursday to win in 1 minute 20.99 seconds.

"It was important for my confidence," she said. After twice cutting open her left knee in pre-race training, Walliser spent last week in bed and raced with the knee bandaged. But she said she realized only by watching a videotape after the race that she had favored her healthier leg.

Walliser had the fastest time down a piste that was drier and consequently slightly slower than Wednesday's race.

She added a third victory to her successes last season at Megève in France and Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. On the marginally shortened

course, Epple produced another powerful performance to place second in 1:21.13, the equivalent of two ski lengths behind Walliser.

"I didn't make any mistakes," said the 26-year-old Bavarian, who is best known for the giant slalom, not the downhill. "Anywhere in the top three is good for me."

Last year, the veteran West German failed to make the first five in any downhill, and she was obviously pleased with her form at the beginning of the all-important Olympic season.

Second place was enough to put Epple in front in the World Cup overall standings with 45 points. Walliser follows with 33.

Lea Scholler of Austria was third Thursday in 1:21.27, with Gerry Sorensen recording Canada's first good result of the season by placing fourth in 1:21.30.

Alyane Ehrat of Switzerland moved into third in the World Cup standings with a fifth-place finish Thursday.

The highest American finisher was Debbie Armstrong, who was 17th, almost 1.5 seconds off Walliser's pace.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:20.99
2. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:21.13
3. Lea Scholler, Austria, 1:21.27
4. Gerry Sorensen, Canada, 1:21.30
5. Alyane Ehrat, Switzerland, 1:21.30
6. Karin Gundersen, Austria, 1:21.34
7. Jane Gundersen-Saltzman, Czechoslovakia, 1:21.37
8. Martina Kleit, West Germany, 1:21.37
9. Heidi Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:21.40
10. Veronika Vitmanova, Austria, 1:21.42
11. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:21.43
12. Stephanie Winkler, Austria, 1:22.02
13. Karen Sternmeier, Canada, 1:22.08
14. Elisabeth Krieger, Austria, 1:22.29
15. Heidi Sylvie Eder, Austria, 1:22.32
16. Caroline Attia, France, and Margareta Tisler, Poland, 1:22.32

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Irene Epple, West Germany, 45 points
2. Heidi Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 33
3. Alyane Ehrat, Switzerland, 31
4. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 28
5. Lea Scholler, Austria, 27
6. Jane Gundersen-Saltzman, Czechoslovakia, and Tamara McKinney, U.S., 26
7. Heidi Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 17
8. Caroline Attia, France, and Margareta Tisler, Poland, 15

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